

Idaho Economic Forecast

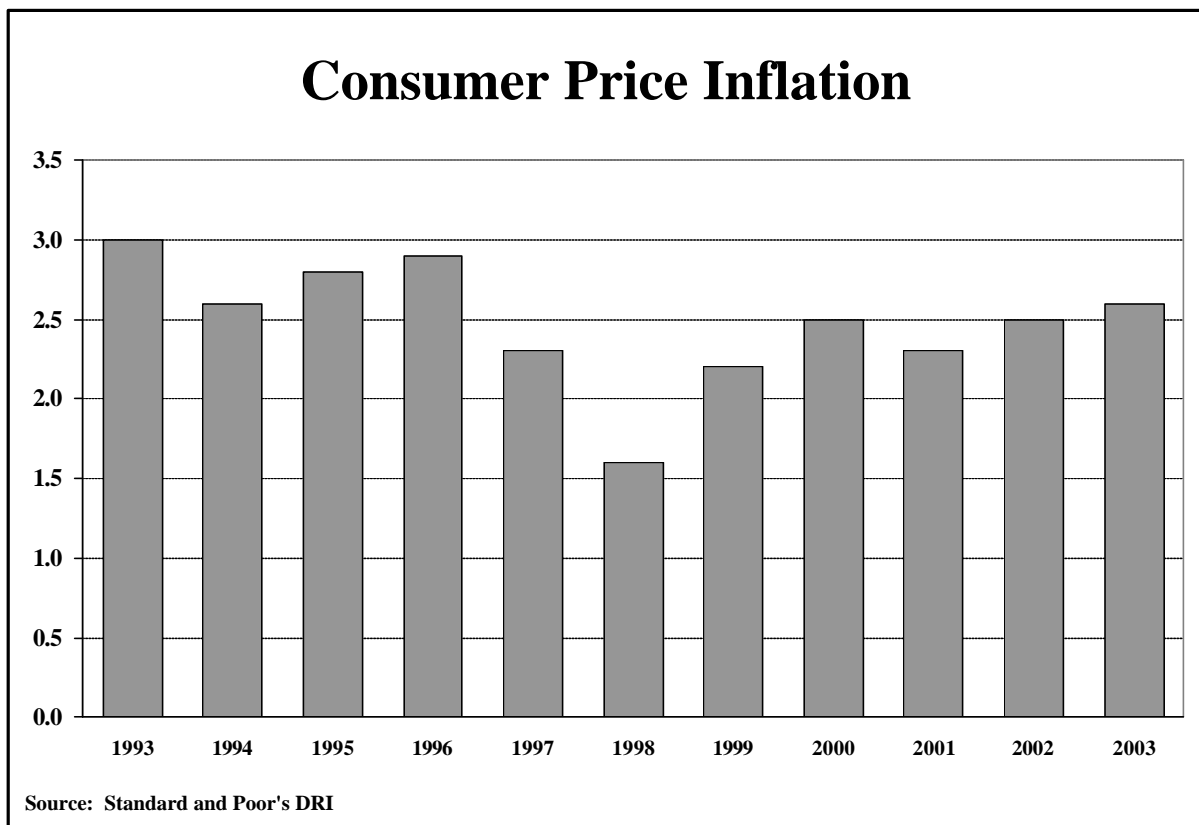
DIRK KEMPTHORNE, Governor

Division of Financial Management

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- **Forecast 1999-2003**
- **Tax Burdens in Idaho and Its Neighboring States**
- **Alternative Forecasts**



**Idaho
Economic
Forecast
1999 - 2003**

State of Idaho
DIRK KEMPTHORNE
Governor

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PREFACE

Idaho has entered its second century of statehood on solid economic ground. After nearly a decade of stop and start economic performance, the 1980s closed with a much-welcomed economic expansion. While not as sharp as the boom years of the 1970s, today's employment and income growth are exceptional in comparison to the 1980s. Much of the current expansion results from Idaho's successful adjustment (and sometimes painful restructuring) of its key basic industries.

Our traditional industries, such as lumber and wood products, food processing, and mining, have become more competitive. Our high-tech sector, which includes Hewlett-Packard, Zilog, and Micron Technology, has bucked recent national trends and undergone substantial expansion. In addition, the tourism and travel sectors have benefited from past investments in such projects as the Coeur d'Alene Resort, the convention centers in Boise and Nampa, and the Kellogg Gondola. Thus, the restructured Idaho economy is better positioned to exploit growth opportunities that will arise this decade, and is expected to sustain solid growth well through the 1990s.

A particularly satisfying aspect of the Gem State's passage into the 1990s is the broad base of economic health in Idaho today. Tourism, high-tech manufacturing, and the commercial sectors are thriving. After persevering through hard times, Idahoans are enjoying the benefits of the state's economic success on a wide geographical basis. Many of Idaho's rural communities that lagged urban growth rates during the 1980s have grown recently. Almost two-thirds of Idaho cities lost population during the previous decade. Many are now rebounding.

While many changes are taking place today, other traditional factors still hold firm. Most notably, Idaho's economy remains directly tied to its resource base. While displaying more resilience to downturns than in the past, these industries are not totally immune from business cycle effects. This heavy dependency on natural resources will bring a host of challenges as Idaho enters the next century. These include competition among agriculture, fisheries, and expanding population needs for water and energy; the environmental impacts of the economically important mining, timber, agricultural, and tourism industries; and the many other pressures of an expanding population on the state's natural and fiscal resources.

Other factors that are external to the state's economy will present challenges this decade to public and private decision makers. Public policy decisions made in Washington, D.C. affect resource industry and federal installations such as the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory near Idaho Falls and the Mountain Home Air Force Base. Finding balanced and acceptable solutions to endangered and threatened species issues and timber supply issues are of major economic significance.

In order to deal effectively with these challenges, public and private decisions need to be made with a thorough understanding of the structure of the state's economy. It is to this end that the *Idaho Economic Forecast* is directed.

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INTRODUCTION

The national forecast presented in this publication is the September 1999 Standard and Poor's DRI baseline forecast of the U.S. economy. The July 1999 *Idaho Economic Forecast* is based on the June 1999 DRI national forecast.

The chart on the cover of this issue of the *Idaho Economic Forecast* features the recent history and short-term outlook for inflation. This graph reveals that inflation has been tame in recent years and is expected to remain that way through the forecast period. This is not to say it will be absent. Indeed, it is expected to accelerate from last year's low of 1.6%. However, even though it will pick up speed, it should remain below 3.0%. The last year that prices rose by 3.0% or more was 1992.

FEATURE

Each year the Idaho State Tax Commission prepares and publishes a study entitled *Comparative Tax Potential: Tax Burden in Idaho and the United States*. Its purpose is to compare the Gem State's tax structure with those of the other states. The highlights of this study's findings are discussed in this forecast's feature article *Tax Burdens in Idaho and Its Neighboring States*. It was written by Alan S. Dornfest and Derek E. Santos. Mr. Dornfest is the Tax Policy Supervisor at the Idaho State Tax Commission and Mr. Santos is an economist with the Idaho Division of Financial Management.

THE FORECAST

Alternative assumptions concerning future movements of key economic variables can lead to major variations in national and/or regional outlooks. DRI examines the effects of different economic scenarios, including the potential impacts of international recessions, higher inflation, and future Federal Reserve Board decisions. Alternative Idaho economic forecasts were developed under different policy and growth scenarios at the national level. These forecasts are described in the text.

Historical and forecast data for Idaho and the U.S. are presented in the tables in the middle section of this report. Detail is provided for every year from 1984 to 2003 and for every quarter from 1997 through 2002. The solution of the Idaho Economic Model for this forecast begins with the second quarter of 1999.

Descriptions of the DRI U.S. Macroeconomic Model and the Idaho Economic Model are provided in the Appendix. Equations of the Idaho Economic Model and variable definitions are listed in the last pages of this publication.

CHANGES

The employment numbers that appear in this publication are based on monthly data supplied by the Idaho Department of Labor. These data extend through the second quarter of 1999. The estimates for all of 1998 and the first three months of 1999 have been benchmarked. The monthly estimates for the second quarter of 1999 are preliminary. All the monthly data have been seasonally adjusted and converted into quarterly estimates by DFM.

The benchmarked data show that Idaho nonfarm employment grew 2.5% in 1998. It also shows that nonfarm employment advanced at a 3.4% annual rate during the first quarter of 1999. This was slightly faster than the 2.9% pace that had been predicted in DFM's July 1999 forecast. However, the actual employment level was down about 1,000 compared to the July 1999 forecast.

The tables in this forecast include the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis' (BEA) estimates of Idaho quarterly personal income through the first quarter of 1999. The BEA is scheduled to release its next round of Idaho personal income estimates in late October 1999. These estimates will run through the second quarter of 1999.

The *Idaho Economic Forecast* is available on the Internet at <http://www.state.id.us/dfm/econinfo.htm>. Readers with any questions should contact Derek Santos at (208) 334-3900 or at dsantos@dfm.state.id.us.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

You can access the *Idaho Economic Forecast* for free at <http://www2.state.id.us/dfm/econinfo.htm>.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It appears that Idaho's period of unusually strong economic growth has run its course. Early evidence suggests that nonfarm employment growth slowed after the first half of 1999. Idaho Department of Labor statistics show that August 1999 Idaho nonfarm employment was just 1.5% higher than in August 1998. Looking beyond this summer, nonfarm employment is expected to rise by just over 2.0% in each year of the forecast. In contrast, during the height of the current expansion, employment growth never fell below 3.0% in any year. One engine of growth that will be missed is construction employment. It is expected to be flat given that housing starts should hover near the 10,000-mark. Like construction, mining employment should remain stable. After stumbling this year, manufacturing employment is forecast to gradually pick up speed. On the other hand, services-related employment growth should taper off over the next few years. Both Idaho real total personal and real nonfarm personal incomes should advance an average of 3.4% per year. As the gap between Idaho's economic performance and that of the nation's narrows, net migration into the state should slow. Absent this source of growth, Idaho's population growth will slow from 1998's 1.7% to 1.3% in 2003.

While the anticipated slowdown at the end of this decade may create longing for the performance of the early 1990s, it should be pointed out that Idaho's economy is nowhere near dire straits. Indeed, although the gap between Idaho and national economic performances will narrow, Idaho is expected to outperform the U.S. economy over the next few years. For example, Idaho nonfarm employment growth is projected to rise an average of 2.2% over the forecast period. During this same time U.S. nonfarm employment is expected to average just 1.3% annually. Gem State real total and nonfarm personal incomes are anticipated to advance an average of 3.4% per year, versus U.S. real personal income growth of 2.7%. Thus, although the Idaho economy is expected to slow down, it should remain healthy over the forecast period.

Despite its advanced age, the current U.S. economic expansion shows few signs of ending. Instead, the national economy is projected to slow. While there are no glaring threats to the current expansion, it is far too early to declare the business cycle dead. One need dig just a little deeper to find potential imbalances that could threaten the economy's growth streak. Inflation could rise faster than expected. A weak dollar and strong Asian economy could cause the foreign funds that helped fuel the U.S. expansion to dry up. American consumers may finally grow tired of spending more than they make and become savers once again. The Y2K bug may bite us still, playing havoc with inventories. Continuing anti-inflationary tightening by the Federal Reserve may prick the stock-market bubble. However, the probability that one of these factors will lead us into a recession over the forecast period is relatively small.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OCTOBER 1999

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
GDP (BILLIONS)										
Current \$	6,947	7,270	7,662	8,111	8,511	8,949	9,323	9,753	10,146	10,605
% Ch	5.9%	4.6%	5.4%	5.9%	4.9%	5.1%	4.2%	4.6%	4.0%	4.5%
1992 Chain-Weighted	6,611	6,762	6,995	7,270	7,552	7,841	8,050	8,274	8,448	8,658
% Ch	3.5%	2.3%	3.4%	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%	2.7%	2.8%	2.1%	2.5%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$										
Idaho (Millions)	20,628	22,062	23,418	24,651	25,901	27,480	28,967	30,490	32,033	33,746
% Ch	5.9%	7.0%	6.1%	5.3%	5.1%	6.1%	5.4%	5.3%	5.1%	5.3%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	19,979	21,371	22,644	23,958	25,254	26,792	28,233	29,741	31,271	32,967
% Ch	8.9%	7.0%	6.0%	5.8%	5.4%	6.1%	5.4%	5.3%	5.1%	5.4%
U.S. (Billions)	5,758	6,072	6,425	6,784	7,126	7,483	7,846	8,220	8,568	8,960
% Ch	5.1%	5.5%	5.8%	5.6%	5.0%	5.0%	4.8%	4.8%	4.2%	4.6%
PERSONAL INCOME - 1992 \$										
Idaho (Millions)	19,615	20,509	21,336	22,047	22,981	24,012	24,827	25,637	26,358	27,163
% Ch	3.4%	4.6%	4.0%	3.3%	4.2%	4.5%	3.4%	3.3%	2.8%	3.1%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	18,998	19,867	20,631	21,427	22,407	23,411	24,197	25,008	25,731	26,536
% Ch	6.4%	4.6%	3.8%	3.9%	4.6%	4.5%	3.4%	3.3%	2.9%	3.1%
U.S. (Billions)	5,476	5,645	5,854	6,068	6,323	6,539	6,727	6,913	7,052	7,214
% Ch	2.6%	3.1%	3.7%	3.6%	4.2%	3.4%	2.9%	2.8%	2.0%	2.3%
HOUSING STARTS										
Idaho	12,767	9,360	9,214	8,862	10,113	10,125	10,110	10,243	9,972	10,008
% Ch	11.4%	-26.7%	-1.6%	-3.8%	14.1%	0.1%	-0.1%	1.3%	-2.6%	0.4%
U.S. (Millions)	1.446	1.361	1.469	1.476	1.623	1.668	1.542	1.544	1.517	1.516
% Ch	12.0%	-5.9%	7.9%	0.5%	10.0%	2.8%	-7.5%	0.2%	-1.8%	-0.1%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT										
Idaho (Thousands)	461.1	477.4	492.6	508.8	521.6	533.7	545.5	557.4	568.8	580.8
% Ch	5.6%	3.5%	3.2%	3.3%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%
U.S. (Millions)	114.1	117.2	119.6	122.7	125.8	128.5	130.7	132.9	134.1	135.4
% Ch	3.1%	2.7%	2.1%	2.6%	2.6%	2.1%	1.7%	1.6%	0.9%	1.0%
FINANCIAL MARKETS										
Federal Funds Rate	4.2%	5.8%	5.3%	5.5%	5.4%	5.0%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
Bank Prime Rate	7.1%	8.8%	8.3%	8.4%	8.4%	8.0%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%
Mort Rate, New Homes	7.5%	7.9%	7.8%	7.7%	7.1%	7.2%	7.8%	7.3%	7.1%	7.1%
INFLATION										
GDP Price Deflator	2.4%	2.3%	1.9%	1.9%	1.0%	1.3%	1.5%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%
Personal Cons Deflator	2.4%	2.3%	2.0%	1.9%	0.8%	1.5%	2.0%	1.9%	2.2%	2.2%
Consumer Price Index	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%	2.3%	1.6%	2.2%	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%

National Variables Forecast by Standard and Poor's DRI
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1999

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OCTOBER 1999

	2000				2001				2002			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GDP (BILLIONS)												
Current \$	9,175	9,264	9,372	9,482	9,616	9,711	9,797	9,888	9,999	10,091	10,191	10,303
% Ch	2.8%	3.9%	4.8%	4.8%	5.8%	4.0%	3.6%	3.8%	4.6%	3.7%	4.0%	4.5%
1992 Chain-Weighted	7,969	8,017	8,079	8,136	8,210	8,256	8,294	8,335	8,385	8,423	8,466	8,519
% Ch	1.3%	2.4%	3.1%	2.9%	3.7%	2.3%	1.9%	2.0%	2.4%	1.8%	2.1%	2.5%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	28,432	28,789	29,140	29,509	29,917	30,313	30,687	31,042	31,460	31,836	32,219	32,615
% Ch	6.0%	5.1%	5.0%	5.2%	5.6%	5.4%	5.0%	4.7%	5.5%	4.9%	4.9%	5.0%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	27,742	28,063	28,389	28,739	29,174	29,562	29,933	30,295	30,709	31,078	31,453	31,846
% Ch	6.0%	4.7%	4.7%	5.0%	6.2%	5.4%	5.1%	4.9%	5.6%	4.9%	4.9%	5.1%
U.S. (Billions)	7,717	7,801	7,887	7,978	8,089	8,181	8,263	8,345	8,442	8,524	8,607	8,699
% Ch	5.5%	4.4%	4.5%	4.7%	5.7%	4.6%	4.1%	4.0%	4.8%	3.9%	4.0%	4.3%
PERSONAL INCOME - 1992 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	24,530	24,729	24,922	25,125	25,354	25,558	25,739	25,899	26,102	26,270	26,441	26,620
% Ch	4.1%	3.3%	3.2%	3.3%	3.7%	3.2%	2.9%	2.5%	3.2%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	23,934	24,106	24,280	24,470	24,725	24,925	25,106	25,276	25,478	25,645	25,812	25,991
% Ch	4.1%	2.9%	2.9%	3.2%	4.2%	3.3%	2.9%	2.7%	3.2%	2.6%	2.6%	2.8%
U.S. (Billions)	6,660	6,704	6,749	6,796	6,857	6,899	6,932	6,964	7,006	7,035	7,065	7,101
% Ch	3.7%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%	3.6%	2.5%	1.9%	1.8%	2.5%	1.7%	1.7%	2.1%
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho	9,911	10,023	10,182	10,325	10,346	10,306	10,205	10,116	10,064	10,001	9,936	9,888
% Ch	1.4%	4.6%	6.5%	5.8%	0.8%	-1.5%	-3.8%	-3.5%	-2.0%	-2.5%	-2.5%	-1.9%
U.S. (Millions)	1,558	1,537	1,532	1,541	1,552	1,547	1,539	1,539	1,536	1,523	1,508	1,502
% Ch	-13.6%	-5.3%	-1.3%	2.6%	2.8%	-1.3%	-2.1%	0.1%	-0.8%	-3.5%	-3.9%	-1.4%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho (Thousands)	541.7	544.6	546.7	549.0	552.4	555.9	559.2	562.0	565.0	567.6	570.2	572.6
% Ch	2.7%	2.2%	1.5%	1.7%	2.5%	2.6%	2.4%	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%
U.S. (Millions)	129.9	130.5	131.0	131.6	132.2	132.7	133.1	133.5	133.8	134.0	134.2	134.5
% Ch	2.0%	1.6%	1.5%	1.8%	2.0%	1.7%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%
FINANCIAL MARKETS												
Federal Funds Rate	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
Bank Prime Rate	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%
Mort Rate, New Homes	7.9%	7.9%	7.8%	7.7%	7.5%	7.3%	7.2%	7.2%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%
INFLATION												
GDP Price Deflator	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%	1.9%	2.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
Personal Cons Deflator	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Consumer Price Index	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%

National Variables Forecast by Standard and Poor's DRI
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1999

NATIONAL FORECAST DESCRIPTION

The Forecast Period is the Second Quarter of 1999 to the Fourth Quarter of 2003

This fall finds the U.S. economy hurling toward another record. It posted the longest peacetime run of growth in December 1998. Early next year it should pass another milepost, when it becomes the longest expansion, period. The current record is held by the 116-month Vietnam-era expansion that ran from 1961 to 1969. Records going back past the Civil War show that the average expansion lasted 35 months. They also show that peacetime expansions averaged about 29 months. Wartime expansions tended to last longer, an average of 64 months. So far, only four peacetime expansions have outlived the shortest wartime expansion. The current expansion turns 103 months old this October.

Despite its advanced age, the current expansion shows few signs of ending. Real GDP has grown faster than its estimated potential pace of 2.5% in every year since 1995. Inflation has remained tame even though the unemployment rate has plunged below almost every estimate of full employment. Euphoric consumers have spent money faster than they made it since 1993. Consumers have financed this shopping spree by pushing consumer debt to record levels and turning the personal savings rate negative. One of the reasons for the consumers' ebullience was the soaring stock market. Consumers felt the rapidly appreciating stock market was doing the saving for them. It is hard to argue with this strategy since household financial assets have grown about 10% annually since 1995. Consumers also seem more comfortable with the inherent risks of the stock market. Under these circumstances it is understandable that few observers see economic storm clouds gathering on the horizon.

While there are no glaring threats to the current expansion, it is far too early to declare the business cycle dead. One need just dig a little deeper to find potential imbalances that could threaten the economy's growth streak. First, inflation could rise faster than expected. Price increases have been held in check thanks to the combination of productivity gains, the strong dollar, global competition, and low commodity prices. Recent growth in Asia and OPEC production limits could cause energy prices to rise. Second, a weak dollar and strong Asian economy could cause the foreign funds that helped fuel the U.S. expansion to dry up. Third, American consumers may finally grow tired of spending more than they make and become savers once again. This would reverse the economy's major growth engine. Fourth, the Y2K bug may bite us still. It is anticipated that an inventory build up will take place prior to January 1, 2000 in order to prevent any supply disruptions. If the impact of Y2K is minor, there will be a slowdown early next year as inventories are worked down. On the other hand, if there were major supply interruptions, production would suffer early next year. Fifth, continuing anti-inflationary tightening by the Federal Reserve may prick the stock-market bubble. A major stock-market correction could throw cold water on consumer confidence and hurt spending.

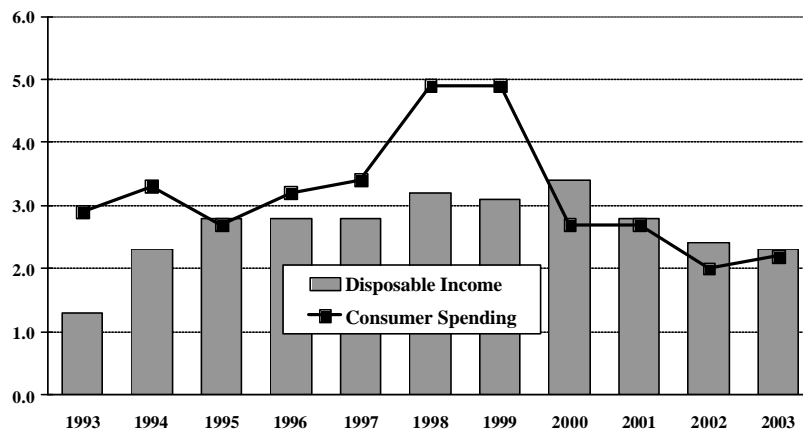
While the September 1999 DRI macroeconomic forecast shows the U.S. economy growing over the next few years, there is the possibility that it could suffer a recession. It is speculated that if it occurs it will take one of two forms. In the first scenario, a recession is triggered by a collapse in the stock market that is assumed to take place in 2001. In the second scenario, the expansion ends in a more traditional way as the economy overheats. In an effort to control the resulting inflation, the Fed tightens. As a result, the economy falls into a short recession. Both scenarios are explored in the Alternative Forecasts section of this report.

SELECTED NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Consumer Spending: Once again it is predicted that real consumer spending growth will soon slow to about the pace of real disposable income growth. This forecast has been made for several years now.

Income growth serves as a natural speed limit for spending. While spending can rise faster than income for short periods, at some point it should return to the rate of income growth. This is because consumers eventually exhaust savings and credit sources that allow them to keep spending. However, American consumers have proven very adept at keeping spending levels high during the current expansion. Real spending has grown faster than real income in every year since 1995 and this gap has widened over time. Real spending and real income grew at about the same pace in 1995, but by 1998 spending advanced 1.7 percentage points faster than income. Fueling this growth was the record level of consumer confidence during this period. Optimistic with their economic lot in life, Americans went on a spending spree. When income did not cover their bills, consumers turned to their savings and credit. Both entered uncharted waters. The personal savings rate sunk from nearly 6.0% in 1992 to virtually zero last year. Most people felt this source for spending was tapped out. However, the personal savings rate actually was negative in 1999, as consumers fought hard to maintain their spending habits. One of the reasons for consumers' seemingly risky behavior is because they believe the rising stock market is doing their saving for them. Rising confidence and low interest rates have also convinced consumers to take on record levels of debt during this expansion. It was believed that consumers had exhausted their taste for debt when the ratio of non-mortgage consumer debt to disposable income was around 18% in 1994. Since then it has become obvious that consumers are comfortable with higher levels of debt. The ratio of debt to income was just over 21% in 1998 and showed no sign of easing in 1999. Keep in mind this debt excludes vehicle leases. One study shows their inclusion would add about 2 percentage points to the debt-to-income ratio. The current consumer euphoria is expected to decline as the economy slows and stock market gains return to the single-digit range over the next few years. As a result, real spending should head south toward disposable income growth. At this pace, however, there will be little extra to rebuild personal savings or work down debt.

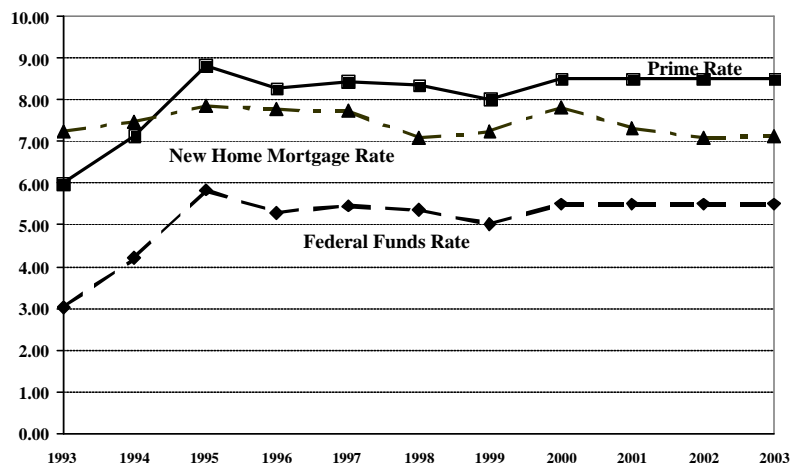
Real Spending & Real Income Growth



Source: Standard and Poor's DRI

Financial: The Federal Reserve Bank chose not to raise its bellwether short-term federal funds rate during its October 5, 1999 meeting. However, it did leave the door open for further hikes down the road. In fact, it confirmed its commitment to fighting inflation in the press release following its October 5th meeting. This forecast assumes the Federal Reserve will tighten again before this year is over. There are several reasons for this outlook. The Federal Reserve guards its political independence. Therefore, it traditionally avoids

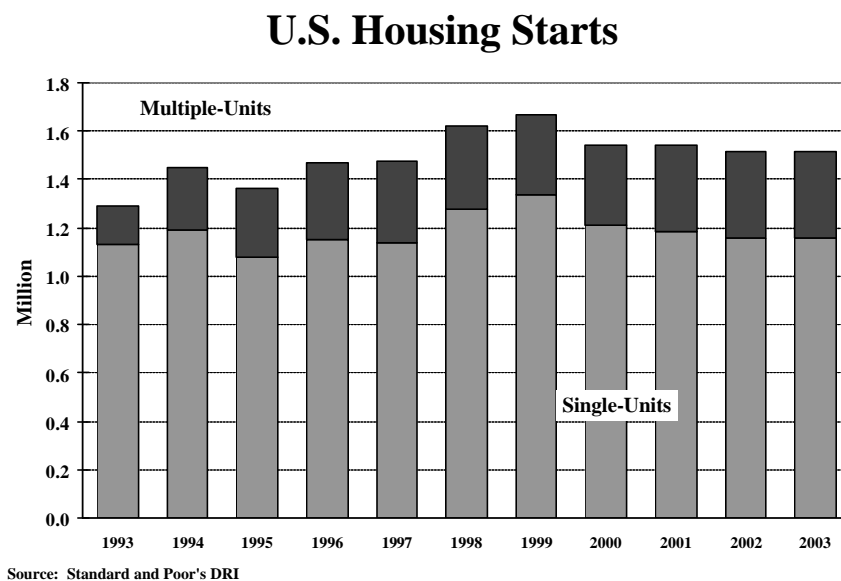
Selected Interest Rates



Source: Standard and Poor's DRI

policy changes during election years because they could be construed as politically motivated. The Federal Reserve has gone on record that it is pursuing a neutral policy. The recent round of tightening seems inconsistent with this goal. However, it does make sense when viewed in the longer run. Last year the nation's central bank lowered the federal funds rates in three 25-basis point increments to salve financial market qualms following Russia's debt default. The Federal Reserve's increases this year would reverse last year's reductions. Although the Federal Reserve has committed to a neutral monetary policy, it has not abandoned its inflation fight. Of course, the mild inflation picture makes Alan Greenspan a general without a war. But he will have two more opportunities to launch a preemptive strike against inflation before the end of this year.

Housing: It would be an understatement to say the housing sector's performance has been a pleasant surprise. For the last few years it has been expected to slow, and in those years it turned in stellar performances. This year is no exception. The nation's housing sector continued to post impressive gains through the summer of 1999 despite a 90-basis point interest rate increase that started last spring. New home sales continued to climb to about 980,000 in both June and July. They were right below the monthly sales record set in



November 1998. Existing home sales were at an annual rate of 5.4 million units, which was within striking distance of the record of 5.6 million units. This summer, housing starts were at their highest levels in 12 years. Despite the high level of building, supply is still lagging demand. The supply of new homes for sale has dropped to under four months, the lowest level recorded in the 36 years this data has been collected. And in some areas, housing backlogs are as long as a year. Ironically, the initial strength of the housing industry was partly attributed to rising mortgage interest rates. The idea being that rising rates would cause so-called fence sitters to jump into the housing market before rates rose even higher. While this may explain some of this industry's strong showing, sales have been too strong for too long to be explained by these fence sitters alone. Ultimately housing demand is determined by economic and demographic fundamentals. This summer's surge was no exception. It was fueled by plentiful jobs, low inflation, and high consumer confidence. Unfortunately, the cooling economy will take its toll on employment, inflation, and consumer confidence. This will cause housing starts and sales to retreat slowly over the forecast period.

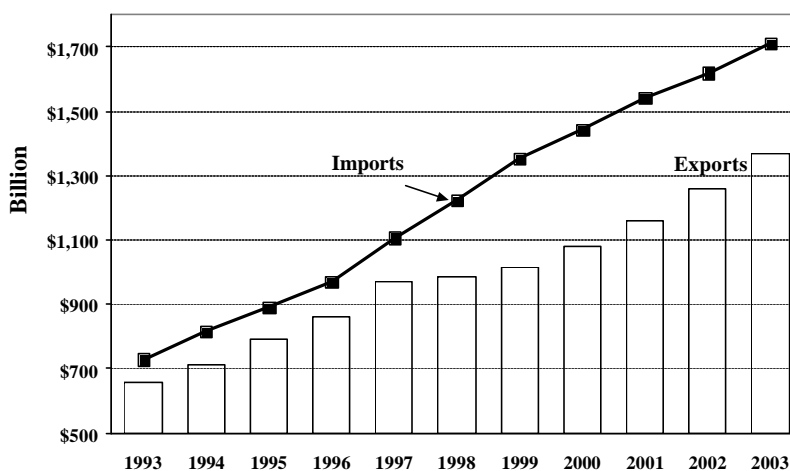
International: Net trade is one of the few areas of concern. The U.S. trade deficit continued its upward climb this summer, hitting \$24.9 billion annually in July 1999 and \$24.1 billion in August 1999. Ironically, while the expanding trade surplus is unquestionably a drag on the U.S. economy, it is also a result of the domestic economy's strength. The U.S. economy is not only the world's largest economy, but currently it is also the developed world's fastest growing economy. This being the case, it should come as no surprise that it is buying more from the rest of the world than it is selling abroad. The U.S. imported \$164.3 billion more in goods and services than it exported last year. This deficit is forecast to rise by another \$100 billion this year to \$264.5 billion. This begs the question, "When, if ever, will the trade deficit shrink?" The answer lies in the expected performance of America's global trade partners. The European economies are starting to recover from their recent softness. Interestingly, the smaller

countries in the European Union are showing the most strength. These have benefited from their lower cost of doing in business. As a result, Spain, Portugal, and Ireland are thriving while the core European economies remain soft. Asia has reported mixed results. It appears the region's "Little Tigers" have showed signs of recovery, most of which has been due to the strength of South Korea. China is expected to continue growing but at a slower pace than in recent years. This could cause China to consider devaluing its currency in an effort to keep

itself competitive in order to speed up growth. Such a move would be dangerous, as it could set in motion a round of devaluations that would result in another Asian financial crisis. Japan remains the biggest wild card in Asia. While the world's second largest economy grew earlier this year, this is not a harbinger of future economic strength. Most of the growth in the first quarter of 1999 resulted from government measures. Absent this stimulus, growth evaporated in the second quarter of 1999. Japan's short-term outlook is not promising. For example, Japanese domestic demand has not recovered despite low interest rates. This being the case, the Japanese economy is not expected to recover until after next year. In Latin America, Brazil seems to be improving. Although the economy is in a recession, its currency has stabilized, interest rates have fallen, inflation has slowed, and its stock market has recovered to pre-devaluation levels. The Mexican economy has been slowing sharply as a result of tighter fiscal and monetary policies, but higher oil prices are helping the situation. Chile has suffered its first recession in 15 years because of the slump in commodity prices. The U.S. trade deficit is forecast to get worse before it posts a small improvement. Specifically, the merchandise and services trade deficit grows to \$299.6 billion in 2000, \$306.2 billion in 2001, \$299.9 billion in 2002, and \$290.6 billion in 2003.

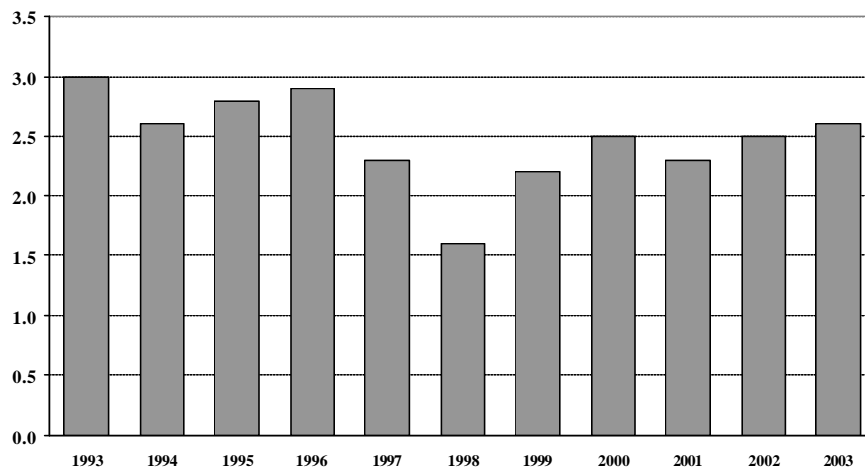
Inflation: Inflation is expected to rise from tepid to warm over the forecast period. Consumer price inflation has been below 3.0% since 1994. It actually dipped below 2% last year due to soft food prices and the collapse in oil prices. The current forecast shows it should remain beneath 3% through the forecast period. Specifically, consumer prices are forecast to rise just 2.2% this year, 2.5% next year, 2.3% in 2001, 2.5% in 2002, and 2.6% in 2003. Creeping inflation results from rising wage and benefit pressures as

Real U.S. Imports and Exports



Source: Standard & Poor's DRI

Consumer Price Inflation

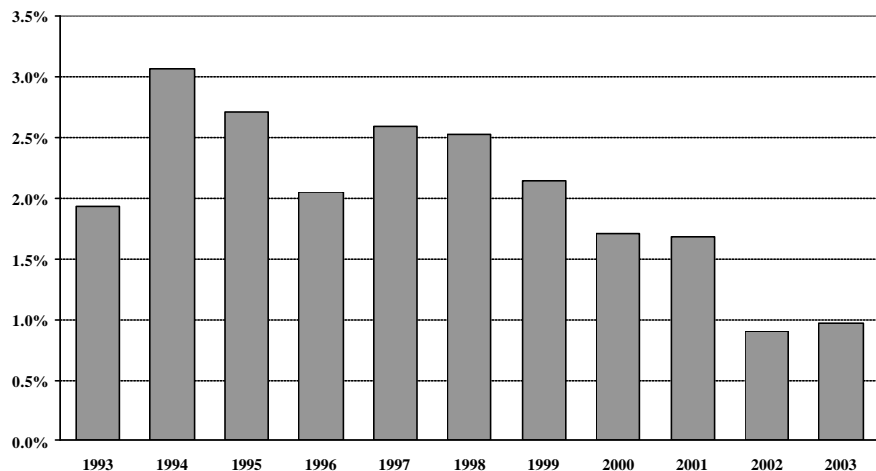


Source: Standard and Poor's DRI

well as higher energy prices. During the last few years the employer cost index (wages, salaries, and benefits) grew by less than 4% annually thanks in large part to small benefit cost increases. This was caused by the switch from traditional fee-for-service health plans to managed care health services. However, price pressures are expected to return when this transition is complete. In addition, compensation will further reflect pressures brought on by the tight labor market. For example, unions are once again demanding both job security and higher wages for their members. And they have been successful in reaching these goals in several cases. For example, the Boeing machinists' union members received a 10% bonus, a 4% wage increase above the cost of living adjustment (COLA) for the first two years of the contract, and an additional 3% above COLA in the third year. Yet to come, several United Automobile Workers contracts are up for negotiations. Oil prices have also made a stunning comeback. Last winter crude prices plunged to around \$10 per barrel. Currently, they stand near \$25 per barrel, which is actually more than the \$22 per barrel target OPEC had set. There are two major reasons for the price resurgence: the increased demand due to the Asian economic recovery and decreased supply caused by OPEC production cuts.

Employment: Employment has been one of the many bright spots in the glowing U.S. economy. After a slow start, the U.S. economy has added jobs with gusto. Over 17 million jobs were added from 1992 to 1998, an average annual increase of about 2.5%. Not surprisingly, the U.S. civilian unemployment rate has declined steadily from 7.5% in 1992 to 4.5% in 1998. Along the way, several milestones worth mentioning were passed. In 1996, the U.S. economy had attained full employment. This means that

U.S. Nonfarm Employment Growth



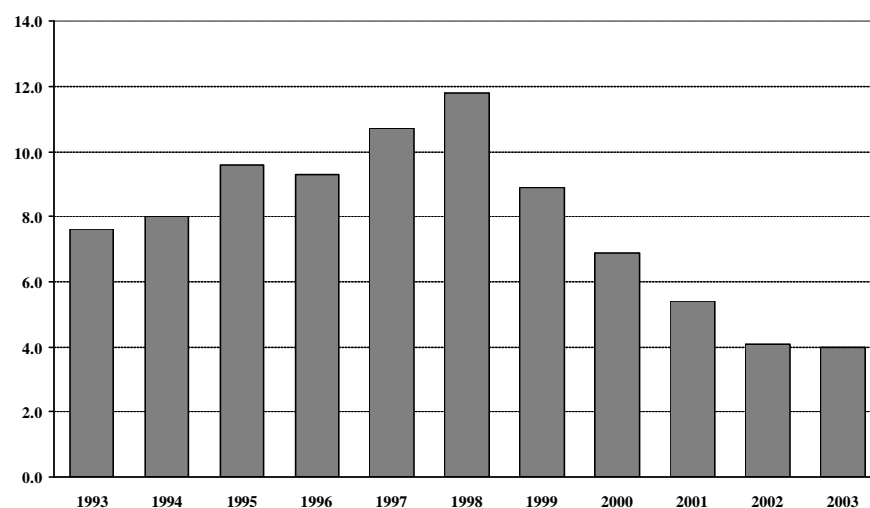
Source: Standard and Poor's DRI

for the last three and a half years there has been a job for everyone who wanted one. In the second half of 1997, the civilian unemployment rate slipped under 5.0%. It has continued to decline since then. It averaged 4.9% in 1997 and 4.5% in 1998. For most of 1999, the civilian unemployment rate has been in the 4.2% to 4.3% range. While the constantly improving employment picture is welcomed, what is truly remarkable is that it has not rekindled inflation. Employment cost increases have remained under 4% thanks in large part to the relatively small increases in benefit costs. Unfortunately, it does not appear likely that employment can keep up its recent pace. For one thing, skilled employees are becoming harder to find and are demanding more from their employers. For example, unions have succeeded in negotiating for both job security and higher wages. Up until recently most of the attention was focused on job security. While it is believed that employment shall remain healthy over the forecast period, it is not expected to advance as fast as in the recent past. The U.S. civilian unemployment rate is forecast to creep up to 4.7% by 2003, but this is still nearly a full percentage point below the 5.5% estimate of full employment. U.S. nonfarm employment is expected to rise 2.1% in 1999, 1.7% in 2000, 1.6% in 2001, 0.9% in 2002, and 1.0% in 2003.

Business Investment: It may come as a surprise to some, but the most consistently performing sector during the expansion has been business investment. A review of several numbers brings this point home. Real business fixed investment has grown more than 8% annually during the expansion and investment in producers' durable goods has risen more than 10% annually over the last six years. As

usual, much of this strength reflected the high-flying information processing equipment category that managed to rise an average of 16% per year since the current expansion's start. In comparison, real consumer spending growth has averaged just 3.4% from 1992 to 1998. Given this pace of investment it is natural to question whether businesses have over shot their targets. A closer look at the data show, however, that American businesses are not putting all of the eggs in the high-tech

Real Business Investment Growth



Source: Standard and Poor's DRI

basket. Indeed, the proportion of total spending on information systems has barely budged since 1984. This does not mean this sector is stagnant. In fact, this ratio has remained stable thanks to the plunging price of real computing power. The portion of producers' durable equipment spending that has been increasing is transportation. It rose from 12% in 1990 to nearly 20% in 1998. However, this number should be used with caution because it also includes SUVs that are leased to consumers. In the near future, inventories will be worth watching. It is anticipated that companies will hedge against Y2K-related supply disruptions with higher on hand inventories. This should have a negative impact in the first part of next year. If supply disruptions are minor, businesses will curtail production and work down stockpiles. On the other hand, if there were major supply interruptions, output would suffer.

IDAHO FORECAST DESCRIPTION

The Forecast Period is the Second Quarter of 1999 to the Fourth Quarter of 2003

Idaho's economy is forecast to shift into a lower gear. The eleven-year period from 1987 to 1998 has been one of the state's most prosperous economic expansions. A look at a short list of key economic measures chronicles this strength. During these years the total number of nonfarm jobs rose from just over 333,000 to 521,574, an average annual increase of 4.2%. Idaho real personal income rose at a 4.0% annual pace, going from \$14.9 billion in 1987 to \$23.0 billion in 1998. Idaho real nonfarm personal income grew at a slightly faster 4.2% rate. One of the biggest success stories this decade has been housing. In 1988, just over 3,300 homes were started statewide. There were nearly 12,800 starts when the housing cycle peaked in 1994. Since then annual starts have remained in the 9,000-10,000 range. The major beneficiary of the surging housing industry was construction employment, whose numbers more than doubled from 1988 to 1998. Fueling the demand for housing was the flood of new residents moving into Idaho. Viewed as a haven from tougher economic times somewhere else, the Gem State's population rose three times faster than the U.S. population in some years. The national boom in business investment also helped Idaho high-tech employment surge making this the state's largest employer in the manufacturing sector.

It appears Idaho's span of unusually strong economic growth has run its course. Early evidence suggests that nonfarm employment growth slowed after the first half of 1999. Idaho Department of Labor statistics show that August 1999 Idaho nonfarm employment was just 1.5% higher than in August 1998. Looking beyond this summer, nonfarm employment is expected to rise by just over 2.0% in each year of the forecast. In contrast, during the height of the current expansion, employment growth never fell below 3.0% in any year. One engine of growth that will be missed is construction employment. It is expected to be flat given that housing starts should hover near 10,000. Like construction, mining employment should remain stable. After stumbling this year, manufacturing employment is forecast to gradually pick up speed. On the other hand, services-related employment growth should taper off over the next few years. Both Idaho real total personal and real nonfarm personal incomes should advance an average of 3.4% per year. As the gap between Idaho's economic performance and that of the nation's narrows, net migration into the state should slow. Absent this source of growth, Idaho's population growth will slow from 1998's 1.7% to 1.3% in 2003.

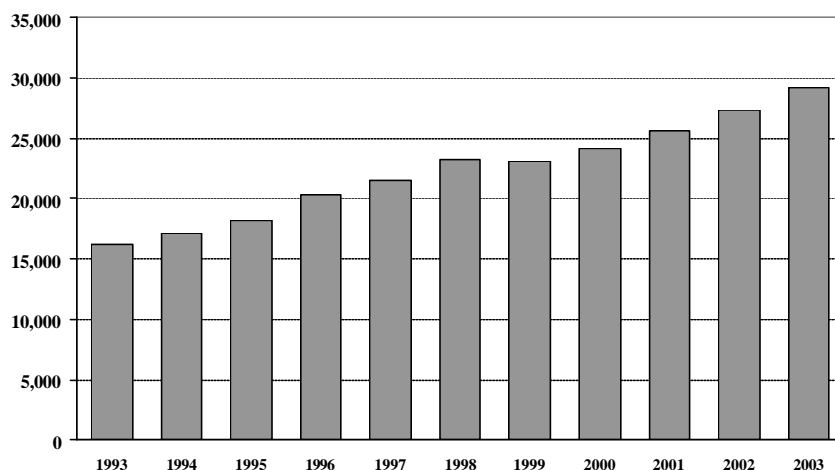
While the anticipated slowdown at the end of this decade may create nostalgia for its performance at the beginning of the 1990s, it should be pointed out that Idaho's economy is nowhere near dire straits. Indeed, although the gap between Idaho's and the nation's economic performances will narrow, Idaho is expected to outperform the U.S. economy over the next few years. For example, Idaho nonfarm employment growth is projected to rise an average of 2.2% over the forecast period. During this same time U.S. nonfarm employment is expected to average just 1.3% annually. Gem State real total and nonfarm personal incomes are anticipated to advance an average of 3.4% per year versus U.S. real personal income growth of 2.7%. Thus, although the Idaho economy should slow down, it is expected to remain healthy over the forecast period.

SELECTED IDAHO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Electrical and Nonelectrical Machinery: There are a few signs that the storm that has clouded Idaho's high-tech sector is breaking up. The impact of this improvement will most likely be felt by Micron Technology, a world-class producer of computer memory products. This company's profits soared in the mid-1990s thanks to a fruitful combination of solid memory prices and continued manufacturing improvements that dropped production costs. Encouraged by its strong showing, the

company undertook an aggressive expansion that included a \$2.5 billion manufacturing facility in Lehi, Utah. Unfortunately, the run of strong returns was short lived. As a result, the company took measures to lower its costs, which included delaying the opening of the Lehi plant. This downturn has lasted longer than most had anticipated. According to a Micron Technology press release, the price per megabit of memory declined 75% in its 1997 fiscal year, 60% in fiscal 1998, and 40% in fiscal 1999. Despite these declines, the

Idaho Electrical & Nonelectrical Employment



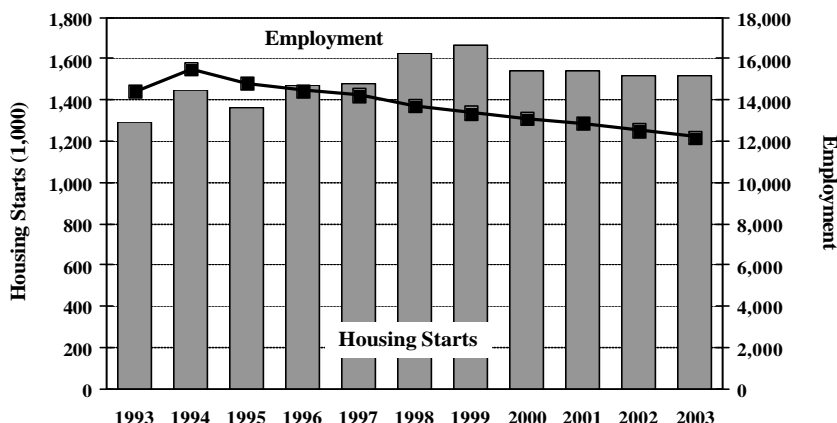
company was able to avoid the layoffs that Micron saw (half its work force) in the mid-1980s. One of the reasons the current slump has been so protracted is because worldwide memory manufacturing capacity has grown exponentially. For example, dynamic random access memory (DRAM) capacity in Taiwan increased from 5,000 wafers per month in 1992 to 180,000 wafers per month in 1999. Interestingly, Micron and Taiwanese companies have accused each other of dumping. Another factor that has hurt prices is the slump in demand caused by the Asian financial crises. It appears that many Asian countries' economies are on the mend (with the notable exception of Japan), and there have been some signs that demand is picking back up. Even more promising is the fact that memory prices have recently shown signs of strengthening. While this is welcome news, many experts consider it too early to determine whether these higher prices will stick. This view is no doubt shaped by this industry's several false recoveries in recent years. It remains to be seen what impact, if any, the recent Taiwan earthquake will have on the industry. So far, it does not appear that it will have as large an impact as the Japanese epoxy plant fire in the mid-1990s. Hewlett-Packard is Boise's other high-tech giant. During the past few years the company transitioned the Boise plant away from manufacturing toward research and development. To that end, the company sold its LaserJet formatter board operations to Jabil Circuit, Inc. Virtually all of the employees involved with Hewlett-Packard's formatter operations transferred to Jabil. Jabil's operations are temporarily housed at the Hewlett-Packard plant until their Treasure Valley facility is completed. Idaho electrical and nonelectrical manufacturing employment is expected to decline 1.0% in 1999, then rise 4.7% in 2000, 6.1% in 2001, 6.5% in 2002, and 6.8% in 2003.

Lumber and Wood Products: Idaho lumber and wood products employment is expected to continue the slide that began in 1994. The last five years have been tough for this industry that had once been the state's largest durable manufacturing employer. This sector most recently peaked at around 15,500 jobs in 1993. From then to 1998, nearly 1,800 positions were lost. Last year alone payrolls dropped by 500 workers. Many of 1998's losses resulted from mill closures. About 40 positions were lost when Boise Cascade closed its Horseshoe Bend Mill in the fall of 1998. About 50 workers lost their jobs when the Gem State Lumber Company Mill was salvaged. In November 1998, Crown Pacific announced that it would close its Colburn, Idaho sawmill in January 1999. Nearly 100 workers were affected by the closure. These declines were especially disappointing given the strong U.S. housing market last year. There were 1.62 million housing starts in the U.S. last year, which was a 10% improvement over 1997 and the strongest showing since 1987. Not surprisingly, U.S. consumption of softwood lumber and structural panels set new records during 1998, at 52.8 billion board feet and 35.2 billion square feet, respectively. Lumber prices usually mirror housing demand, but they actually fell last year. This

paradox—record consumption and declining prices—can be explained by looking closely at export markets. U.S. exports last year totaled just over a billion board feet, which was down 31% from 1997 and roughly half its 1994 level. Canadian overseas exports dropped 25% last year. The weakness in export markets reflected plunging demand in Asia. The natural consequence of reduced Asian demand was a North American market awash in supply—and prices declined accordingly. The recoveries in many of the smaller Asian countries have raised hopes of

stronger prices. However, with the industry already geared up to produce 20-25% more lumber than is being consumed in North America and Asia, prices will remain under pressure. Thus this sector's short-term outlook is dim. Unfortunately, neither does its prospects improve with time. In the long term, its future is limited by the dwindling supply of timber from public lands. The Northwest has traditionally been dependent on timber from federal forests. In recent years the supply of logs from these public lands has fallen. The uncertainty of the public timber supply should limit future investment and further dampen employment in the Gem State's lumber and wood products sector. Gem State lumber and wood products employment should slide 2.5% this year, 2.1% next year, 1.8% in 2001, 2.7% in 2002, and 2.5% in 2003.

Idaho Lumber & Wood Products Employment and U.S. Housing Starts



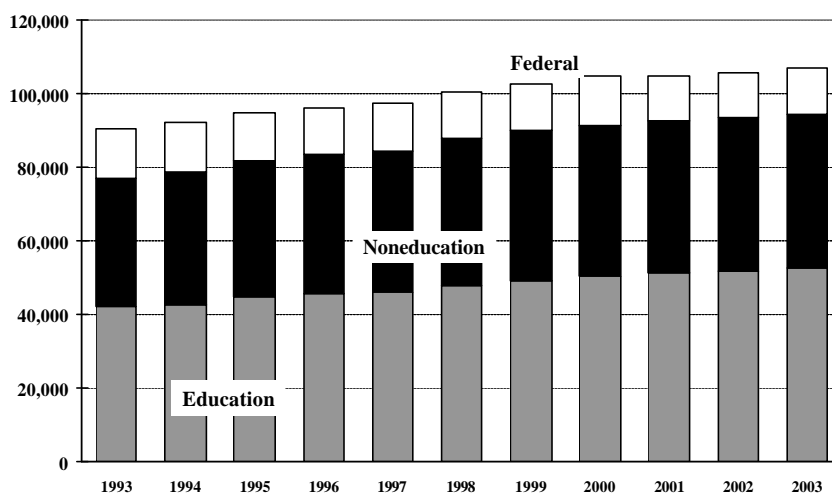
Sources: Standard and Poor's DRI and DEM

Federal, State, and Local Governments:

The outlook for government employment in Idaho has changed little since the last forecast. The bottom line is that the number of federal jobs is expected to fall. Employment in state and local governments should continue expanding, but at much slower paces than they experienced at the beginning of this decade. As was mentioned above, federal government employment in Idaho is expected to decline from 12,662 in 1999 to 12,378 in 2003. This reflects the impact of federal austerity

measures. The one exception to this will be during the first half of 2000 when federal payrolls rise with the hiring of temporary census workers in Idaho. Slowing Idaho population and economic growth point to lower state and local government employment growth. Idaho state and local employment combined advanced over 3.5% annually during the first half of this decade, which was more than twice the national average. During this same period, the Gem State's population grew as much as three times as fast as the U.S. population and its economic growth eclipsed its national counterpart. Both population and economic growth should be cooler in the second half of the 1990s. Thus, without these two drivers,

Idaho Government Employment



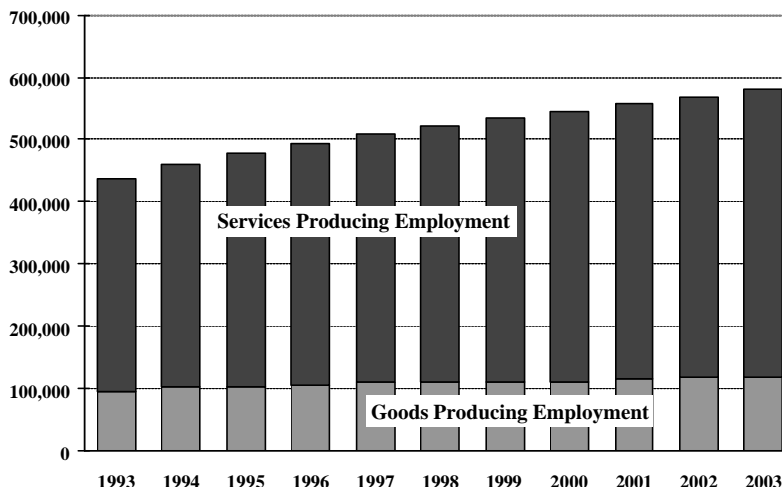
state and local government employment growth should ease. Employment growth will also be affected by state laws that limit the growth of local government budgets. Idaho state and local employment is forecast to rise 2.4% in 1999, 1.6% in 2000, 1.2% in 2001, 1.1% in 2002, and 1.0% in 2003.

Services-Producing Industries:

The state's largest and most diverse employment category is services-producing industries. It accounts for about 410,000 jobs, or about 8 out of every 10 nonfarm jobs. This category covers a wide spectrum of industries. Specifically, it includes finance, insurance, and real estate; transportation, communications, and public utilities; trade; services; and government. Even when government employment is taken out of the services-producing mix, what remains still accounts for 62% of all jobs. Not only is

this sector huge, it has been an important growth engine. For example, over the decade from 1988 to 1998 Idaho services-producing employment accounted for about 80% of the total job gain. This growth occurred because of favorable cyclical and structural factors. One of the most significant factors has been the increasing number of women in the labor force. This has increased the demand for a wide range of goods and services, such as childcare and meals away from home. Another change agent has been the growing number of single-person and single-parent households; due partly to the increasing number of persons delaying their first marriages and the greater number of divorced persons. In the future, the aging baby-boom generation increases the demand for services for the aged. In addition, this generation of older persons will probably be healthier than previous generations and will demand more recreational/leisure services. Structural changes will also include the way businesses operate. With the onset of the information economy, companies have more flexibility in locating their operations. They are less tied to locating near their customer base, and can move to an area with a highly productive work force. Two examples of this are the Sears Regional Credit Center and the MCI Call Center. The communications component of service-related employment has gained from the opening of new call centers by GTE and US West. Ironically, manufacturing changes have also helped service employment. Instead of taking on new employees to meet peak production, many manufacturers now hire temporary workers from employment agencies. Since these persons are employees of the employment agency, they are classified as service employees even though they are performing manufacturing tasks. Trade sector employment has gained from the construction of several regional malls that not only cater to local customers but also attract out-of-state shoppers. It should be pointed out that non-economic factors also affect employment levels. For example, there has been a significant drop in the finance, insurance, and real estate category in 1998 compared to the previous year because the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics determined that 3,600 of the Idaho jobs reported as noncovered real estate should be classified as self-employed. This explains the nearly 10% employment drop from 1997 to 1998. Overall, services-producing employment is projected to increase 3.0% in 1999, 2.6% in 2000, 2.0% in 2001, 2.1% in 2002, and 2.2% in 2003.

Idaho Nonfarm Employment

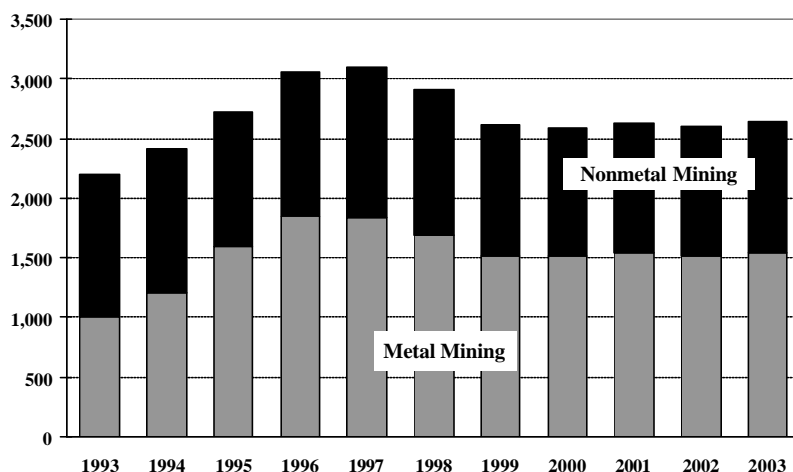


Mining: After taking a 10% hit in 1999, Idaho mining employment is expected to remain relatively stable in the remaining years of the forecast. One of the trademarks of the current decline is how widespread it is. Despite a booming national economy, metal prices have suffered due in large part to the Asian economic crises. Lower demand has created a deflationary spiral for many metals. These

declines have been felt by producers around the world. For example, lower prices contributed to the decision to cut production and lay off 75 of the 250 employees at the Thompson Creek molybdenum mine and mill in Custer County. The Delemar Mine in Owyhee County fell victim to low gold prices. Given current conditions it may seem hard to believe that things should stabilize, but several factors suggest this indeed is possible. First, the Asian economic crisis is showing signs that it has bottomed out and this should

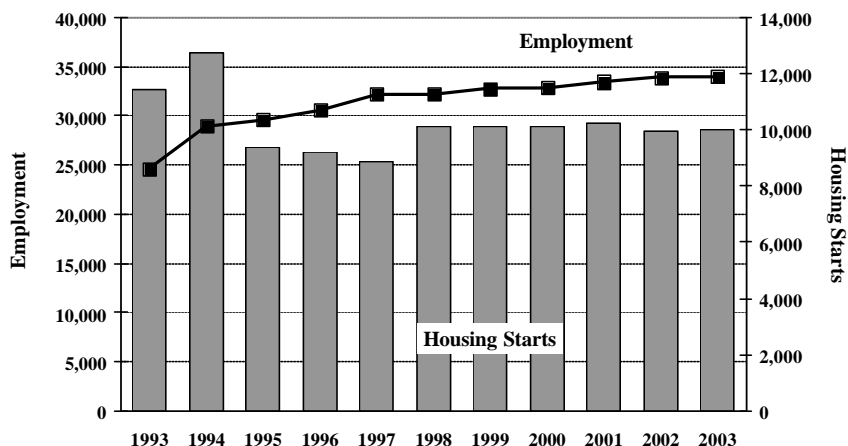
halt the deflationary spiral, which will aid metal prices. Second, European central banks announced recently that they would not dump gold onto the market. In response to this announcement the price of gold topped \$300 per ounce. Silver prices have also moved upward slightly. Third, many operations in Idaho have cut employment to the point where further large reductions do not seem possible. Mining employment will also be affected by the winding down of Meridian Gold's Beartrack Mine in Lemhi County. The number of workers at the mine will shrink from the current 150 to about 15 to 25 employees by the first quarter of 2001. The biggest cuts will take place in the middle of next year, when the company plans to reduce employment by 60% to 70%. Metal mining is not the only category to face challenges. In addition to the slowing economy, nonmetal mining employment will suffer under the additional weight of construction and agricultural problems. The expected flattening of the construction industry will hurt certain nonmetal mining sectors, such as rock quarrying, sand, and gravel. Agricultural woes will probably result in shrinking acreage and a reduction of fertilizer demand and, thus, production. This will affect companies in Southeast Idaho where phosphorus ore is mined and fertilizer is manufactured. Mining employment should hover between 2,600 and 2,650 over the forecast period.

Idaho Mining Employment



Construction: Employment growth in Idaho's construction sector is forecast to cool significantly over the forecast period. This marks a notable change from the early 1990s when this sector's employment regularly posted double-digit annual gains. While construction employment gains peaked in the 1990s, the seeds of its recovery go back further to the 1980s. In 1983, construction employment was just above 13,000. It took off briefly to about 15,000 in 1985, but retreated to 13,721 in 1987. In 1988, the current recovery

Idaho Construction Employment and Housing Starts



took off in earnest. It started slowly at first, growing by just 3.5% in 1988. Interestingly, unlike most construction recoveries, it was fueled by the commercial sector instead of the residential sector. Indeed, in the year when the employment recovery was showing its first signs of life, Idaho housing starts actually fell 2.2%. But housing joined the growth bandwagon soon after. Idaho housing starts increased an astounding 40.2% from 1988 to 1989 in what would become the first in a series of six straight years of double-digit growth. There were over 12,700 housing starts when the run ended in 1994, which was nearly four times more than 1988's 3,334 starts. The boom resulted from Idaho's strong population growth during that period. The Gem State was one of the nation's strongest economies during that period, and attracted thousands of newcomers into the state. This was a reversal from the early and mid-1980s when more people left the state than entered it. The strong net in-migration caused Idaho's population to shift from growing slower than the national rate in 1989 to growing three times the national rate in 1994. Because of the dearth of housing starts in the early 1980s, the construction industry found itself in catch-up mode during most of the boom period. This helps explain why there was no serious housing inventory overhang despite the robust growth. Housing starts did drop 26.7% in 1995. However, this was more of a realignment to more sustainable growth levels than a housing market collapse. Keep in mind that 9,360 units in 1995 were still almost three times the number of housing starts in 1988. It should also be noted that while housing starts fell in 1995, construction employment continued to grow thanks to the strong nonresidential building sector in that year. Since 1995, construction employment levels have hovered near 32,000, which is more than twice as high as in 1987. Construction employment is forecast to grow slowly from 32,809 in 1999 to 33,926 in 2003.

FORECASTS COMPARISON

Idaho has a dynamic economy whose growth is influenced by a myriad of local, national, and international factors. Therefore, changes to the projected values of such diverse variables as oil prices, interest rates, and national housing starts can have an effect at the state level. In order to account for the effects of such changes on the state's economy, each issue of the *Idaho Economic Forecast* uses DRI's most recent forecast of the U.S. economy. Additional data, such as company-specific expansions and/or contractions are also considered.

The following comparison table shows how the outlooks for several key Idaho and national economic series have changed from the July 1999 to the October 1999 *Idaho Economic Forecasts*. The July 1999 Idaho forecast was based on DRI's June 1999 U.S. macroeconomic forecast and the October 1999 Idaho forecast is driven by DRI's September 1999 forecast.

This section reviews the differences between the current and previous *Idaho Economic Forecasts*. Although real economic output is expected to be virtually unchanged this year compared to the July 1999 forecast, it shows notable improvement in every year thereafter. Specifically, the level of real GDP is 0.6% higher in 2000, 1.3% higher in 2001, and 0.8% higher in 2002. The forecast for real personal income displays a similar pattern. It is down 0.1% this year, but it is up 0.1% next year, 0.9% in 2001, and 0.8% in 2002. These improvements occur despite a slightly higher inflation forecast. Like real output and real personal income, the forecast for nonfarm employment has also generally improved compared to July 1999. It is 0.2% higher in 2000, 0.8% higher in 2001, and 0.6% higher in 2002.

The change in outlook for the Idaho economy is mixed. Idaho nonfarm employment is lower than was previously forecast, while nominal and real personal incomes are higher than in the July 1999 forecast. Total nonfarm employment is lower by 0.5% this year, 0.7% next year, and by 0.4% in both 2001 and 2002. Goods-producing employment is lower in the first two years of the forecast, but is actually higher than the previous projections for 2001 and 2002. Services-producing employment is down in each year of the forecast. Despite the slightly weaker outlook, personal income is expected to be higher. This is because the outlook for wages has improved since this summer. In fact, this advantage rises from \$361 per year in 1999 to nearly \$800 per year in 2002. Even after accounting for the small increases in inflation, real personal income ranges from being 0.2% higher in this year to 1.1% higher in 2002.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
FORECASTS COMPARISON
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN JULY 1999 AND OCTOBER 1999 FORECASTS

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
GDP (BILLIONS)					
Current \$	0	2	77	148	102
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.5%	1.0%
1992 Chain-Weighted	0	-3	52	104	65
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.3%	0.8%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$					
Idaho (Millions)	-1	96	264	410	408
% Difference	0.0%	0.3%	0.9%	1.4%	1.3%
U.S. (Billions)	0	2	40	95	82
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.2%	1.0%
PERSONAL INCOME - 1992 \$					
Idaho (Millions)	-1	50	137	288	287
% Difference	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	1.1%	1.1%
U.S. (Billions)	0	-8	9	64	54
% Difference	0.0%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.9%	0.8%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT					
Idaho	-15	-2,823	-3,862	-2,371	-2,200
% Difference	0.0%	-0.5%	-0.7%	-0.4%	-0.4%
U.S. (Thousands)	-14	17	247	1,030	816
% Difference	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	0.6%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR					
Idaho	-2	-576	-847	378	790
% Difference	0.0%	-0.5%	-0.7%	0.3%	0.7%
U.S. (Thousands)	85	79	174	251	185
% Difference	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	1.0%	0.8%
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR					
Idaho	-13	-2,247	-3,016	-2,748	-2,991
% Difference	0.0%	-0.5%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-0.7%
U.S. (Thousands)	-99	-61	73	778	632
% Difference	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.6%
FINANCIAL MARKETS					
Federal Funds Rate	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8
Bank Prime Rate	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8
Mort Rate, New Homes	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2
INFLATION					
GDP Price Deflator	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Personal Cons Deflator	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
Consumer Price Index	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3

Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1999

ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS

DRI has assigned a 60% probability of occurrence to its September 1999 baseline forecast of the U.S. economy. The major features of this forecast include:

- Real GDP grows 3.8% in 1999, 2.7% in 2000, 2.8% in 2001, 2.1% in 2002, and 2.5% in 2003;
- U.S. nonfarm employment advances 2.1% this year, 1.7% next year, 1.6% in 2001, then averages about 1.0% thereafter;
- the U.S. civilian unemployment rate remains at 4.2% over most of the forecast period, and rises to just above 4.5% in 2002 and 2003;
- consumer confidence peaks in 1999, then slowly tapers off over the forecast period;
- consumer inflation remains well below 3.0%;
- the federal budget surplus increases in each year of the forecast;
- and the U.S. merchandise trade deficit widens.

While the baseline scenario represents the most likely path for the national economy over the next few years, uncertainties surrounding several key variables mean other outcomes are also possible. To account for this, DRI prepares alternative forecasts based on different assumptions regarding these key variables. Two of these alternative forecasts, along with their impacts on the Idaho economy, are discussed below.

While it is believed the economy will not suffer a recession over the forecast period, it should be noted that the risk of a recession is high. A review of the probabilities of occurrence for each forecast scenario shows this. The baseline does not include a recession and its probability of occurrence is 60%. However, both of the alternative scenarios do contain recessions and their combined probability of occurrence is 40%. This implies the chances of the economy not suffering a recession over the next few years are just better than even.

STOCK-MARKET-CORRECTION SCENARIO

The *Stock-Market-Correction Scenario* has been assigned a 10% probability of occurrence. The near-term risk to the U.S. forecast continues to be a major stock market correction. According to DRI's estimates, the stock market is overvalued by about a third. This scenario assumes the stock market corrects for this over valuation next year. Obviously, it is easier speculate what will cause the stock market drop than to predict its exact timing, although the latter would be more profitable. The U.S. stock market correction could be triggered by another crisis in Asia. The market survived the 1997 Asian financial crisis and the 1998 hedge fund collapse, but a third crisis may prove to be too much. Such a collapse destroys the recent buildup in wealth and results in a \$100-billion decline in consumer spending. This leads to a recession the same year.

This recession is expected to be relatively mild, with a 1.6% peak-to-trough decline in real GDP. This is because it is assumed the Federal Reserve will move quickly against any downturns. In 2000, it is expected that inflation will still be modest so the Federal Reserve will have more room to drop interest rates. Not surprisingly, the interest-rate-sensitive sectors of the economy recover the quickest.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
BASELINE AND ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS
OCTOBER 1999

	BASELINE				STOCK MARKET CORRECTION				LATE RECESSION			
	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002	1999	2000	2001	2002
GDP (BILLIONS)												
Current \$	8,949	9,323	9,753	10,146	8,941	9,070	9,473	9,884	8,955	9,457	10,100	10,290
% Ch	5.1%	4.2%	4.6%	4.0%	5.1%	1.4%	4.4%	4.3%	5.2%	5.6%	6.8%	1.9%
1992 Chain-Weighted	7,841	8,050	8,274	8,448	7,835	7,850	8,106	8,341	7,847	8,141	8,443	8,333
% Ch	3.8%	2.7%	2.8%	2.1%	3.8%	0.2%	3.3%	2.9%	3.9%	3.7%	3.7%	-1.3%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	27,480	28,967	30,490	32,033	27,473	28,610	29,948	31,386	27,484	29,166	31,211	32,841
% Ch	6.1%	5.4%	5.3%	5.1%	6.1%	4.1%	4.7%	4.8%	6.1%	6.1%	7.0%	5.2%
U.S. (Billions)	7,483	7,846	8,220	8,568	7,481	7,711	8,001	8,341	7,485	7,908	8,454	8,794
% Ch	5.0%	4.8%	4.8%	4.2%	5.0%	3.1%	3.8%	4.2%	5.0%	5.7%	6.9%	4.0%
PERSONAL INCOME - 1992 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	24,012	24,827	25,637	26,358	24,006	24,580	25,361	26,135	24,013	24,870	25,723	26,169
% Ch	4.5%	3.4%	3.3%	2.8%	4.5%	2.4%	3.2%	3.1%	4.5%	3.6%	3.4%	1.7%
U.S. (Billions)	6,539	6,727	6,913	7,052	6,537	6,628	6,777	6,947	6,540	6,747	6,969	7,009
% Ch	3.4%	2.9%	2.8%	2.0%	3.4%	1.4%	2.3%	2.5%	3.4%	3.2%	3.3%	0.6%
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho (Thousands)	533.7	545.5	557.4	568.8	533.6	540.9	551.3	565.0	533.7	547.2	561.5	567.2
% Ch	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.3%	1.4%	1.9%	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	1.0%
U.S. (Millions)	128.5	130.7	132.9	134.1	128.5	128.9	130.2	132.3	128.5	131.4	134.7	133.6
% Ch	2.1%	1.7%	1.6%	0.9%	2.1%	0.3%	1.0%	1.6%	2.2%	2.2%	2.5%	-0.8%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho (Thousands)	111.2	112.2	115.3	117.7	111.2	109.3	112.9	116.7	111.3	113.6	118.5	116.8
% Ch	0.0%	0.9%	2.8%	2.1%	-0.1%	-1.7%	3.3%	3.3%	0.0%	2.1%	4.3%	-1.5%
U.S. (Millions)	25.2	24.8	24.7	24.5	25.2	24.2	23.8	24.0	25.2	25.1	25.4	24.5
% Ch	-0.6%	-1.4%	-0.7%	-0.9%	-0.6%	-3.8%	-1.7%	0.9%	-0.5%	-0.4%	1.1%	-3.5%
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho (Thousands)	422.4	433.3	442.1	451.2	422.4	431.6	438.4	448.3	422.4	433.6	443.0	450.4
% Ch	3.0%	2.6%	2.0%	2.1%	2.9%	2.2%	1.6%	2.3%	3.0%	2.6%	2.1%	1.5%
U.S. (Millions)	103.3	105.9	108.2	109.7	103.3	104.7	106.4	108.3	103.3	106.3	109.3	109.1
% Ch	2.8%	2.5%	2.2%	1.3%	2.8%	1.3%	1.7%	1.8%	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%	-0.1%
FINANCIAL MARKETS												
Federal Funds Rate	5.0%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.0%	4.6%	4.5%	4.5%	5.0%	5.3%	6.5%	6.7%
Bank Prime Rate	8.0%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	8.0%	7.6%	7.5%	7.5%	8.0%	8.3%	9.5%	9.7%
Mort Rate, New Homes	7.2%	7.8%	7.3%	7.1%	7.2%	7.6%	7.0%	6.8%	7.2%	7.6%	7.4%	8.0%
INFLATION												
GDP Price Deflator	1.3%	1.5%	1.8%	1.9%	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%	1.4%	1.3%	1.8%	3.0%	3.2%
Personal Cons Deflator	1.5%	2.0%	1.9%	2.2%	1.5%	1.7%	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%	2.5%	3.5%	3.4%
Consumer Price Index	2.2%	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%	2.2%	2.3%	1.8%	2.0%	2.2%	3.0%	3.9%	3.8%

Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1999

The bulk of the national slowing will be felt locally in 2000 and 2001. Idaho nonfarm employment grows by just 1.4% and 1.9% during these two years. In comparison, nonfarm employment advances 2.2% in both 2000 and 2001 in the baseline case. It does grow faster in 2002 than in the baseline, but not fast enough to make up lost ground. Idaho nonfarm employment is down about 4,000 from its baseline counterpart in 2002. Like employment, Idaho nominal personal income slows from its baseline pace in the next two years. Similarly, despite rising faster in 2002, it is still below the baseline personal income in 2002.

LATE-RECESSION SCENARIO

The *Late-Recession Scenario* has been assigned a 30% probability of occurrence. This is thrice the likelihood of the *Stock-Market-Correction Scenario* because the *Late-Recession Scenario* is a more typical end-of-expansion recession. In this scenario, the U.S. economy grows stronger in 1999-2000 than in the baseline. As a result, the unemployment rate stays low, which keeps consumer confidence elevated. In addition, it is assumed that a federal tax cut is enacted. The U.S. stock market keeps climbing. Consumer spending booms under these conditions. This boom is helped further by an accommodating Federal Reserve that keeps interest rates low. However, tighter labor markets eventually push inflation higher. Commodity prices also rebound as foreign economies recover and the U.S. economy surges. Inflation reaches 4.5% by the end of 2001.

As inflationary pressures bubble to the surface, the Federal Reserve finally takes action. It raises interest rates sharply beginning in late 2000. The federal funds rate moves to 7.5%. The bond market reacts even before the Federal Reserve, with yields climbing sharply in 2001 as inflationary pressures build. The yield curve inverts late in 2001, signaling the start of the recession. The Federal Reserve would like to end the recession quickly, but finds its options limited by high inflation. As a result, this recession is deeper and longer than the one depicted in the *Stock-Market-Correction Scenario*.

In this scenario, Idaho's economy grows faster in 2000 and 2001, before turning south in 2002. Idaho nonfarm employment rises 2.5% in 2000 and 2.6% in 2001, versus 2.2% in both years in the baseline. Idaho nominal personal income growth is 0.7 percentage points higher in 2000 and 1.7 percentage points higher in 2001. Both employment and personal income growth drop below their respective baseline paces, but momentum from previous years helps the actual levels of these measures remain above baseline levels.

TAX BURDENS IN IDAHO AND ITS NEIGHBORING STATES

Alan S. Dornfest and Derek E. Santos

Few policy issues have been studied as much as taxation. Past studies have achieved various degrees of success (or failure). We believe the starting point for any discussion of taxation is accurate and complete data. To this end, the Idaho State Tax Commission annually prepares and publishes the study entitled: *Comparative Tax Potential: Tax Burden in Idaho and the United States*. This article highlights some of this study's findings. The complete study can be obtained by contacting Alan Dornfest at the Idaho State Tax Commission.

Methodology

The concepts of tax capacity and tax effort play key roles in comparing state tax structures. The definitions for both are straightforward. Tax capacity is the amount of taxes a state would have raised in a fiscal year had it used the average tax rates for the nation. The average tax rates for the nation are calculated by taking the aggregated taxes for all states and the District of Columbia and dividing by either the U.S. personal income or U.S. population. The former measure provides the average tax rate per dollar of personal income and the latter provides a similar measure on a per capita basis. By taking the calculated U.S. tax rate and applying it to a state's personal income or population, we come up with its tax capacity. The states can then be ranked by their tax generation potential.

While tax capacity tells us how many tax dollars a state can potentially collect based on national average tax rates, it says nothing about whether a state is under or over utilizing a tax source. To do this we must calculate a state's tax effort. This estimate is simply the ratio (expressed as a percentage) of a state's actual tax collections to its tax capacity. For example, if a state's property tax effort is over 100%, then it is collecting more than the national average. This implies that state is over utilizing its property tax. Conversely, if a state's property tax effort is less than 100%, then it is under utilizing this revenue source. As in the case of tax capacity, tax effort can be measured either on a personal income or per capita basis.

All states can be ranked by their tax efforts. Traditionally, the state with the highest effort is ranked first and the one with the lowest tax effort is ranked 51st. (There are 51 ranks because this analysis traditionally includes Washington, D.C.) Simply put a higher-ranking means higher taxes compared to other states. The fiscal 1996 personal-income based tax efforts for the five major tax categories and the overall tax burden are covered in this article.

Before going any further, readers are reminded that no tax study is perfect. No matter how carefully conceived, constructed, and reported all studies have flaws. This one is no exception. First, although taxation is usually viewed as a dry topic, few policy areas are as dynamic as taxes and tax policy. For example, each year many states have one-time or atypical collections or refunds that may be large enough to affect a state's ranking and/or distort national averages used to compute each state's tax burden. For example, a \$250 million corporate income tax settlement in Alaska more than doubled the state's income tax effort in one year. In Oregon, individual income tax collections grew 34% from one year to the next because a special refund provision was triggered in one year but not the next. A special income tax refund provision in Utah caused net tax collections to tumble and its ranking to plummet from 9th place to 34th place. While any of these would have serious consequences in a given year, it is interesting to note that they all took place in the same fiscal year (1989). The current study appears to be relatively free of these types of anomalies.

It should also be pointed out that no study is completely inclusive. There is simply no way to consider all the taxes. Even if all the data were available, the usability of the analysis would be strained (and

probably collapse) under the weight of its increased complexity. The goal is to find the right combination. Thus, this study is necessarily a compromise between complexity and usability. It includes the following taxes: property, sales, individual income, corporate income, and motor vehicle. Together these account for about 90% of all the state and local taxes collected in fiscal year 1996.

Results

The first two tables show Idaho's tax effort ranks. The first chart summarizes the results of our analysis. Overall, Idaho's tax structure is well balanced. The chart shows that on a personal-income basis Idaho's overall tax effort was 100.8%, which earned it a rank of 24th. This is very close to the median of the states. While the Gem State's overall tax effort is well balanced, its individual pieces show more variation. A review of the estimated tax efforts and rankings for the individual pieces of the tax structure suggest the state has relied too heavily on income and motor vehicle taxes, has been pretty balanced in the sales tax, and has underutilized property taxes. Specifically, on a personal-income basis, the individual income tax effort was 121.9% of the national average, while the corporate income and motor vehicle tax efforts were 130.3% and 149.6%, respectively, of their national counterparts. This put them all well into the top half of all states. Idaho's sales tax effort of 96.7% gave it a ranking of 25th. Idaho's fiscal year 1996 property tax effort was 85%, and its rank was 34th. Notice the same results generally hold for estimates based on population. In fact, each category's ranking is lower on a per-capita basis compared to a personal-income basis. This reflects the relative youth of the state's population.

Table 1. Idaho Fiscal Year 1996 Tax Efforts and Rankings.

<i>Tax Type</i>	<i>Income Based</i>		<i>Population Based</i>	
	<i>Tax Effort (%)</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Tax Effort (%)</i>	<i>Rank</i>
Property	85.0	34.0	69.4	35.0
Sales	96.7	25.0	79.0	36.0
Individual Income	121.9	15.0	99.5	27.0
Corporate Income	130.3	10.0	106.5	15.0
Motor Vehicle	149.6	9.0	122.2	13.0
Overall	100.8	24.0	82.3	40.0

What we have presented so far is a snapshot of Idaho's tax efforts. It would be interesting to see how Idaho's tax effort rankings have changed (or not changed) over the years. Table 2 provides us this view. It shows that Idaho's overall tax effort on a personal-income basis has climbed slowly this decade to about the national average. Idaho was ranked 28th in fiscal year 1991 and was down to 33rd in fiscal year 1993. It reversed direction thereafter, climbing to 24th in fiscal year 1996. A look at the components of Idaho's overall tax structure shows that although rankings have changed over time, these changes have generally not been large enough to change the conclusions we reached by examining just the fiscal year 1996 data. Namely, individual income and motor vehicle taxes are over utilized, sales tax is near the national average, and property taxes are under utilized. The notable exception is corporate income tax. The corporate tax effort went from being ranked close to the national average in fiscal year 1991 to well above it in fiscal year 1996. This rise reflects the increased profitability of the state's high-tech sector.

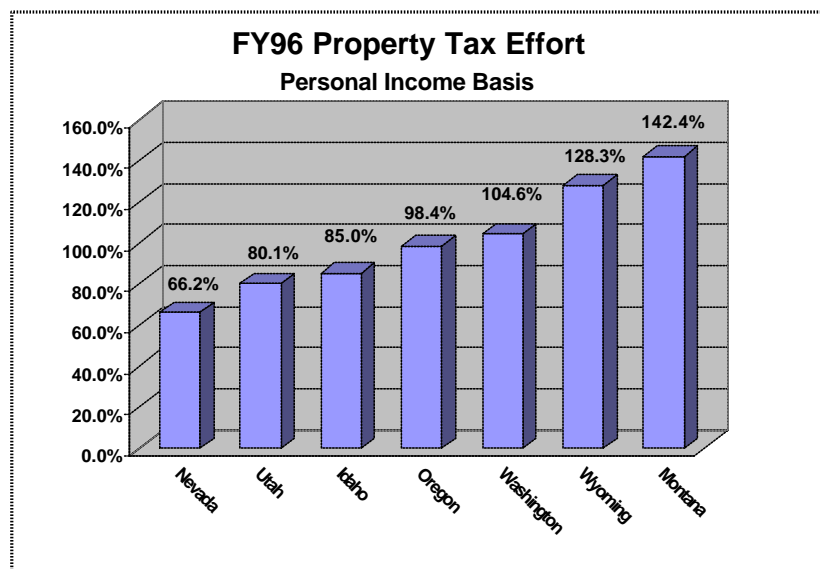
Table 2. Idaho Tax Effort Rankings for Fiscal Years 1991 to 1996.

<i>Tax Type</i>	<i>Income Basis for Rank</i>						<i>Population Basis for Rank</i>					
	<i>Fiscal Year</i>						<i>Fiscal Year</i>					
	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>
Property	35	37	37	37	35	34	37	39	38	38	37	35
Sales	28	24	27	22	25	25	36	35	34	34	36	36
Individual Income	13	15	16	15	16	15	24	25	26	24	27	27
Corporate Income	26	24	25	21	15	10	28	24	28	24	18	15
Motor Vehicle	9	7	6	6	9	9	11	13	12	9	16	13
Overall	28	29	33	25	23	24	42	40	39	38	40	40

Having determined Idaho's tax efforts relative to the nation, we now narrow our comparison to its border states. There are a couple of obvious reasons for this pursuit. First, the tax policies of Idaho's border states have a direct influence on the state. For example, the sales tax rate in one state can affect the shopping patterns in another state. This helps to explain why development in Southern Idaho favors the Oregon shores of the Snake River. Oregon has no sales tax while Idaho has a 5% sales tax. This leads to the second reason. Idaho is surrounded by states that have unusual tax structures. Of its six neighbors, only Utah, like Idaho, depends on income, property, and sales taxes. The other states have foregone this so-called "three-legged stool" structure for others that are less dependent on one of the legs and more dependent on the others. Of the four states in the U.S. that do not have a sales tax, two of them, Oregon and Montana, share borders with Idaho. Of the seven states without individual income taxes, three of those, Nevada, Washington, and Wyoming, border Idaho. All states have property and motor vehicle taxes.

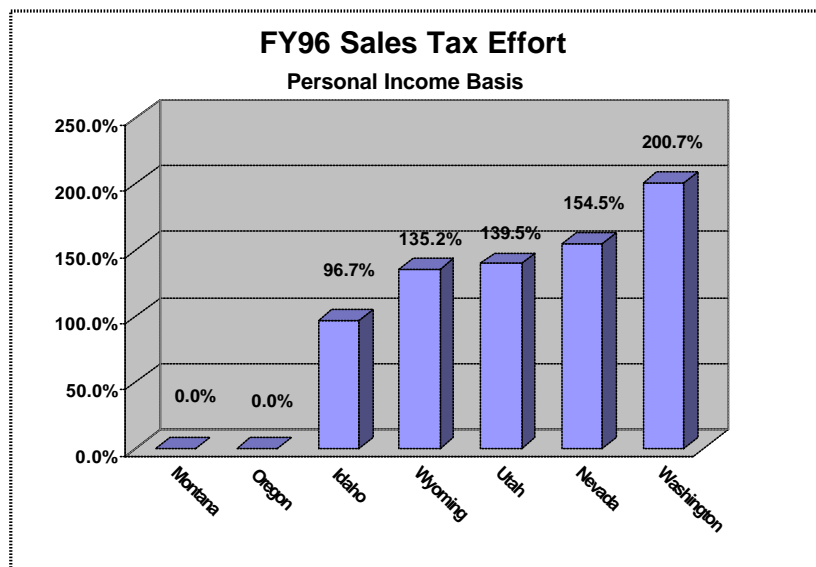
Property Tax

Every state in the nation has property taxes. This is not to suggest they are widely (or wildly) popular. Indeed, few taxes are more controversial than property taxes. For example, twice this decade property tax relief measures made it on to Idaho general election ballots. Both failed. The following chart shows that Idaho's property tax effort is among the lowest of the western states. Only Nevada's (66.2%) and Utah's (80.1%) tax efforts are lower. Interestingly, all the states with higher property tax efforts than Idaho also have tax structures that lack one of the legs of the "three-legged stool." Of these four states only Oregon's property tax effort is below the national average at 98.4%. Washington's property tax average is 104.6% of the U.S. average, Wyoming's is 128.3% and Montana's is 142.4%.



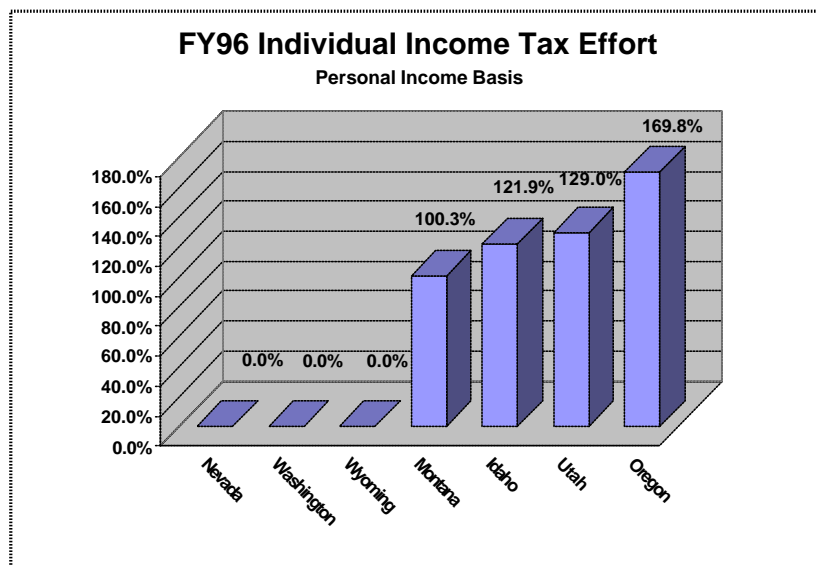
Sales Tax

Of the seven states discussed here, only five utilize a sales tax. They are Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Not only is Idaho's sales tax effort the lowest among this group, at 96.7% it is the only one in the group that is below the national average. All the rest are above the average. In the case of Washington, it is well above the average. Specifically, Wyoming's sales tax effort is 135.2%, Utah's is 139.5%, Nevada's is 154.5%, and Washington's, which includes the business and occupation tax, is the nation's highest at 200.7%. It should be pointed out that even though the Silver State's sales tax effort is the 5th highest in the nation, the impact on Nevada citizens is overestimated because tourists paid for a relatively large portion of the total sales tax.



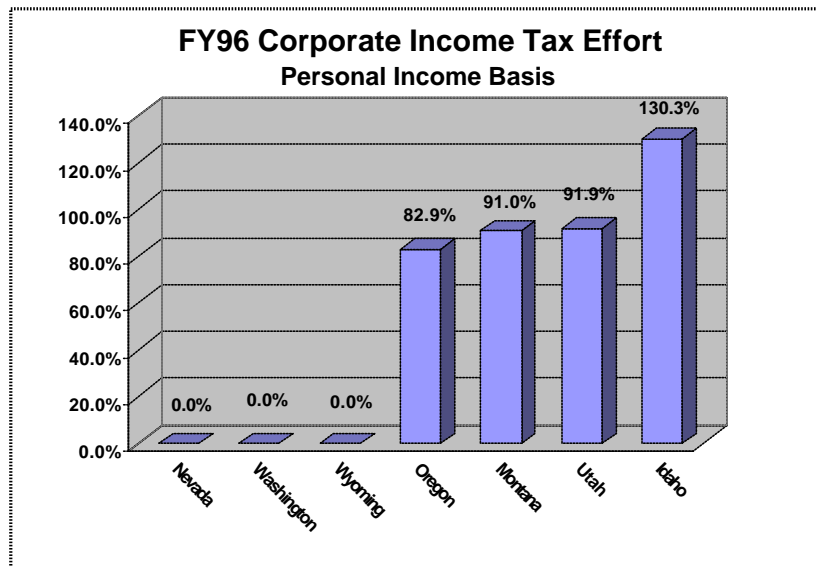
Individual Income Tax

As far as individual income taxes are concerned, the West is a region of extremes. Citizens of this group either pay no individual income taxes or are subject to above- average income taxes. Nevada, Washington and Wyoming do not have an individual income tax. Of the states in this group that levied a personal income tax, all of them are at least at the national average. Montana's tax effort is the lowest of this subgroup at 100.3%. Idaho is the next lowest at 121.9% with Utah's tax effort of 129.0% being slightly higher than Idaho's. Oregon's tax effort was 169.8% and made it not only the highest in the western states, but also the second highest in the nation.



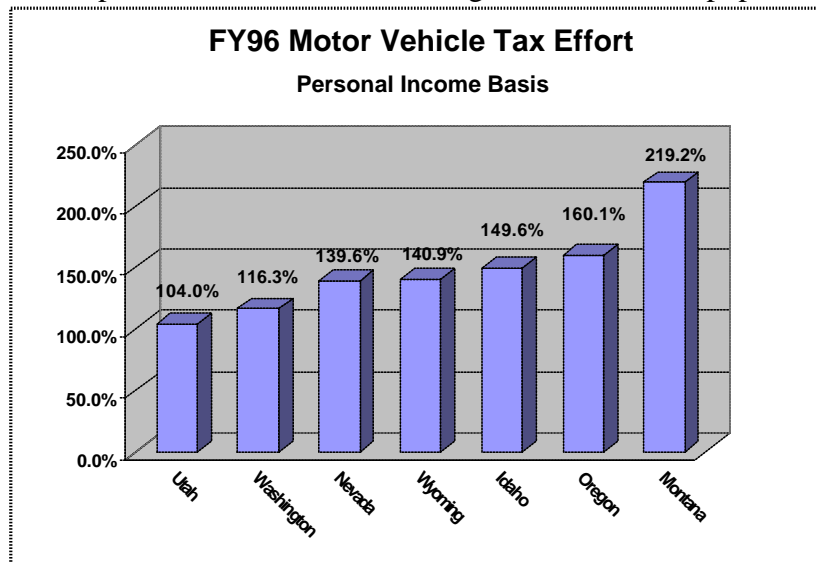
Corporate Income Tax

Most of the states in this group have a corporate income tax effort below the national rate. Idaho was the sole exception. Its tax effort was 130.3%, the 10th highest in the U.S. Idaho has traditionally had the highest tax effort of this group because its 8.0% corporate income tax rate is higher than any of its neighboring states' rates. However, its high ranking in fiscal year 1996 is an anomaly. This is because the corporate income tax effort is not only a function of the tax rate but also of corporate profits. Idaho's fiscal year 1996 corporate income tax effort reflected record profits by the state's high-tech industries caused by strong prices for semiconductors. Since that time, the prices for these devices have collapsed. Thus, we expect Idaho's corporate tax effort will rank lower in future studies. However, its ranking relative to its neighboring states is not expected to change much. The other three states in this group with a corporate income tax had the following corporate tax efforts: Oregon's was 82.9%, Montana's was 91.0%, and Utah's was 91.9%. The three remaining states do not impose an income tax on corporations. However, Washington does have a business and occupation tax that performs the same function as a corporate income tax, but it is included in the sales tax since it is assessed on gross receipts.



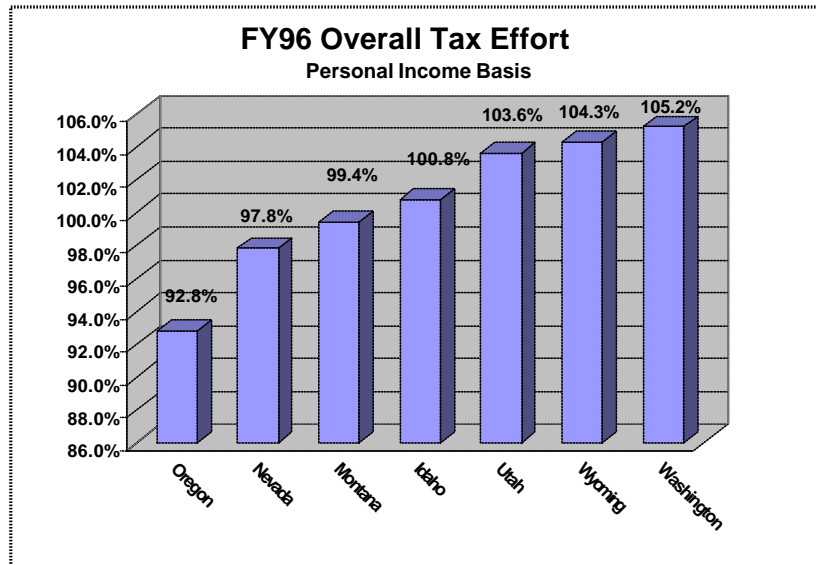
Motor Vehicle Taxes

This category includes motor vehicle licensing and registration fees as well as motor fuel taxes. All of the states have motor vehicle taxes. Idaho and its neighbors all have tax efforts above the national average. The motor vehicle tax efforts ranged from 104.0% in Utah to 219.2% in Montana. Idaho was toward the high end of the scale at 149.6%. This primarily results from the fact that it is more expensive to provide transportation infrastructure in large states with low population densities.



Overall Tax Effort

The “three-legged stool” tax structure appears to have served Idaho well. Whether viewed on a national or regional basis, the state’s overall tax structure appears to be one of balance. On the national level, Idaho’s 100.8% overall tax effort was within a hair of the median for all states. Montana was slightly closer at 99.4%. Ohio, with an overall tax effort of 100.2%, was nearest to the national overall tax effort. Idaho, however, was the median of the states in the region. Three states had lower tax efforts and three states had higher tax efforts. Oregon’s overall tax effort was 92.8%, Nevada’s was 97.8%, and Montana’s was 99.4%. The group with higher-than-average overall tax efforts consisted of Utah (103.6%), Wyoming (104.3%), and Washington (105.2%).



IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

OCTOBER 1999

FORECAST DETAIL

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Reporting Conventions

Units of measurement are presented in the individual reports. If not otherwise indicated, population is in millions; income is in billions; and employment is in thousands.

The percentage change numbers given in the annual reports are simple period-to-period percent changes. Since the periods are years, they are thus simple annual changes. The percentage changes given in the quarterly report are period-to-period changes at compound annual rates, following standard practice. A large change in a given quarter can seem to be exaggerated since the calculation assumes the change is compounded over an entire year.

Data Sources

National forecast data are provided by Standard and Poor's DRI and the Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI). Historical data for the models are obtained from the following agencies: Bureau of the Census (demographic), Bureau of Economic Analysis (income), Bureau of Labor Statistics (employment), Federal Reserve Board of Governors (production), and U.S. Department of Agriculture (farm).

Idaho historical data are obtained from the Department of Labor (employment and hourly earnings), Bureau of Vital Statistics (births and deaths), Division of Financial Management (migration), and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (income).

The Idaho average annual wage is calculated by the Division of Financial Management from Bureau of Economic Analysis and Idaho Department of Labor data. Because of the different methodology used and data available, this figure may not match those published by other sources.

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

ANNUAL DETAIL

OCTOBER 1999

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
POPULATION										
Idaho (Thousands)	991.5	993.8	990.5	986.6	988.5	996.7	1,010.7	1,037.5	1,068.1	1,098.4
% Ch	0.9%	0.2%	-0.3%	-0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	1.4%	2.6%	3.0%	2.8%
National (Millions)	236.6	238.7	240.9	243.1	245.3	247.7	250.3	253.0	255.7	258.4
% Ch	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
BIRTHS										
Idaho (Thousands)	17.996	17.5385	16.4235	15.905	15.759	15.863	16.423	16.741	17.197	17.575
% Ch	-4.0%	-2.5%	-6.4%	-3.2%	-0.9%	0.7%	3.5%	1.9%	2.7%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	3,669.0	3,761.0	3,757.0	3,809.0	3,910.0	4,041.0	4,158.0	4,110.0	4,038.0	3,997.0
% Ch	0.8%	2.5%	-0.1%	1.4%	2.7%	3.4%	2.9%	-1.2%	-1.8%	-1.0%
DEATHS										
Idaho (Thousands)	7.229	7.105	7.345	7.307	7.611	7.389	7.358	7.644	7.887	8.277
% Ch	0.3%	-1.7%	3.4%	-0.5%	4.2%	-2.9%	-0.4%	3.9%	3.2%	4.9%
National (Thousands)	2,039.0	2,086.0	2,105.0	2,123.0	2,168.0	2,150.0	2,162.0	2,163.0	2,210.0	2,237.0
% Ch	1.0%	2.3%	0.9%	0.9%	2.1%	-0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	2.2%	1.2%
NET MIGRATION										
Idaho (Thousands)	-1.487	-8.149	-12.390	-12.541	-6.249	-0.251	4.984	17.628	21.365	20.977
HOUSING										
HOUSING STARTS										
Idaho	4,548	4,337	4,164	3,409	3,334	4,674	5,831	6,600	9,583	11,456
% Ch	2.1%	-4.6%	-4.0%	-18.1%	-2.2%	40.2%	24.8%	13.2%	45.2%	19.5%
National (Millions)	1.766	1.741	1.812	1.631	1.488	1.382	1.203	1.009	1.201	1.292
% Ch	3.6%	-1.4%	4.0%	-10.0%	-8.7%	-7.1%	-12.9%	-16.2%	19.1%	7.5%
SINGLE UNITS										
Idaho	3,588	3,212	3,157	2,744	2,981	3,711	4,786	5,662	7,899	8,938
% Ch	-4.5%	-10.5%	-1.7%	-13.1%	8.6%	24.5%	29.0%	18.3%	39.5%	13.1%
National (Millions)	1.098	1.071	1.182	1.154	1.083	1.006	0.901	0.835	1.032	1.131
% Ch	3.1%	-2.5%	10.4%	-2.4%	-6.2%	-7.1%	-10.5%	-7.3%	23.6%	9.6%
MULTIPLE UNITS										
Idaho	961	1,125	1,007	665	353	963	1,046	938	1,684	2,518
% Ch	37.6%	17.1%	-10.5%	-33.9%	-47.0%	173.2%	8.6%	-10.3%	79.6%	49.5%
National (Millions)	0.668	0.671	0.630	0.476	0.405	0.376	0.303	0.174	0.170	0.161
% Ch	4.3%	0.4%	-6.1%	-24.3%	-15.0%	-7.2%	-19.5%	-42.6%	-2.4%	-5.1%
HOUSING STOCK										
Idaho (Thousands)	315.4	318.7	322.1	324.8	327.1	330.1	334.8	339.8	347.4	356.9
% Ch	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	1.4%	1.5%	2.2%	2.7%

National Variables Forecast by Standard and Poor's DRI
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1999

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

ANNUAL DETAIL

OCTOBER 1999

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
POPULATION										
Idaho (Thousands)	1,131.0	1,159.9	1,186.7	1,211.0	1,231.0	1,251.9	1,272.8	1,290.8	1,307.7	1,324.4
% Ch	3.0%	2.6%	2.3%	2.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%
National (Millions)	260.9	263.3	265.8	268.2	270.6	272.9	275.2	277.5	279.8	282.0
% Ch	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
BIRTHS										
Idaho (Thousands)	17.690	17.915	18.482	18.599	19.188	19.706	19.960	20.188	20.423	20.589
% Ch	0.7%	1.3%	3.2%	0.6%	3.2%	2.7%	1.3%	1.1%	1.2%	0.8%
National (Thousands)	3,964.0	3,935.0	3,911.0	3,892.0	3,880.0	3,874.0	3,872.0	3,876.0	3,885.0	3,901.0
% Ch	-0.8%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%
DEATHS										
Idaho (Thousands)	8.478	8.553	8.679	8.953	9.105	9.260	9.416	9.556	9.690	9.823
% Ch	2.4%	0.9%	1.5%	3.2%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%
National (Thousands)	2,264.0	2,291.0	2,318.0	2,345.0	2,372.0	2,399.0	2,424.0	2,446.0	2,467.0	2,487.0
% Ch	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%
NET MIGRATION										
Idaho (Thousands)	23.411	19.563	16.982	14.572	9.966	10.481	10.334	7.357	6.202	5.944
HOUSING										
HOUSING STARTS										
Idaho	12,767	9,360	9,214	8,862	10,113	10,125	10,110	10,243	9,972	10,008
% Ch	11.4%	-26.7%	-1.6%	-3.8%	14.1%	0.1%	-0.1%	1.3%	-2.6%	0.4%
National (Millions)	1.446	1.361	1.469	1.476	1.623	1.668	1.542	1.544	1.517	1.516
% Ch	12.0%	-5.9%	7.9%	0.5%	10.0%	2.8%	-7.5%	0.2%	-1.8%	-0.1%
SINGLE UNITS										
Idaho	9,422	7,280	7,851	7,657	9,046	9,294	9,444	9,635	9,359	9,434
% Ch	5.4%	-22.7%	7.8%	-2.5%	18.1%	2.7%	1.6%	2.0%	-2.9%	0.8%
National (Millions)	1.191	1.082	1.154	1.137	1.279	1.338	1.213	1.184	1.156	1.156
% Ch	5.4%	-9.2%	6.7%	-1.5%	12.5%	4.6%	-9.3%	-2.4%	-2.4%	0.0%
MULTIPLE UNITS										
Idaho	3,345	2,079	1,364	1,205	1,066	831	666	608	613	574
% Ch	32.8%	-37.8%	-34.4%	-11.7%	-11.5%	-22.1%	-19.8%	-8.7%	0.8%	-6.4%
National (Millions)	0.255	0.279	0.314	0.338	0.344	0.330	0.329	0.360	0.361	0.360
% Ch	58.3%	9.4%	12.7%	7.7%	1.6%	-4.0%	-0.3%	9.6%	0.3%	-0.3%
HOUSING STOCK										
Idaho (Thousands)	368.7	377.8	386.2	393.7	402.3	411.2	420.0	429.0	437.8	446.4
% Ch	3.3%	2.4%	2.2%	1.9%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%

National Variables Forecast by Standard and Poor's DRI
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1999

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

ANNUAL DETAIL

OCTOBER 1999

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)										
Current Dollars	3,902.4	4,180.7	4,422.2	4,692.3	5,049.6	5,438.7	5,743.8	5,916.7	6,244.5	6,558.1
% Ch	11.0%	7.1%	5.8%	6.1%	7.6%	7.7%	5.6%	3.0%	5.5%	5.0%
1992 Chain-Weighted	5,140.1	5,323.5	5,487.7	5,649.4	5,865.2	6,062.0	6,136.3	6,079.4	6,244.4	6,389.5
% Ch	7.0%	3.6%	3.1%	2.9%	3.8%	3.4%	1.2%	-0.9%	2.7%	2.3%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$										
Idaho (Millions)	10,681	11,264	11,549	12,081	12,920	14,203	15,528	16,267	17,700	19,475
% Ch	7.5%	5.5%	2.5%	4.6%	6.9%	9.9%	9.3%	4.8%	8.8%	10.0%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	10,178	10,803	11,073	11,495	12,285	13,344	14,551	15,465	16,892	18,339
% Ch	8.9%	6.1%	2.5%	3.8%	6.9%	8.6%	9.0%	6.3%	9.2%	8.6%
National (Billions)	3,211	3,441	3,640	3,878	4,179	4,496	4,796	4,966	5,256	5,481
% Ch	11.0%	7.1%	5.8%	6.5%	7.8%	7.6%	6.7%	3.5%	5.8%	4.3%
PERSONAL INCOME - 1992 \$										
Idaho (Millions)	14,602	14,853	14,807	14,921	15,321	16,058	16,713	16,800	17,698	18,967
% Ch	3.5%	1.7%	-0.3%	0.8%	2.7%	4.8%	4.1%	0.5%	5.3%	7.2%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	13,914	14,245	14,196	14,197	14,568	15,087	15,660	15,972	16,891	17,861
% Ch	4.9%	2.4%	-0.3%	0.0%	2.6%	3.6%	3.8%	2.0%	5.8%	5.7%
National (Billions)	4,391	4,537	4,666	4,790	4,956	5,084	5,162	5,129	5,256	5,339
% Ch	6.9%	3.3%	2.8%	2.6%	3.5%	2.6%	1.5%	-0.6%	2.5%	1.6%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$										
Idaho	10,772	11,334	11,660	12,246	13,071	14,250	15,363	15,679	16,569	17,727
% Ch	6.5%	5.2%	2.9%	5.0%	6.7%	9.0%	7.8%	2.1%	5.7%	7.0%
National	13,572	14,412	15,107	15,952	17,035	18,154	19,163	19,628	20,553	21,212
% Ch	10.0%	6.2%	4.8%	5.6%	6.8%	6.6%	5.6%	2.4%	4.7%	3.2%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 1992 \$										
Idaho	14,726	14,946	14,949	15,125	15,500	16,112	16,536	16,194	16,569	17,266
% Ch	2.6%	1.5%	0.0%	1.2%	2.5%	3.9%	2.6%	-2.1%	2.3%	4.2%
National	18,555	19,006	19,369	19,704	20,204	20,527	20,624	20,274	20,553	20,661
% Ch	5.9%	2.4%	1.9%	1.7%	2.5%	1.6%	0.5%	-1.7%	1.4%	0.5%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE										
Idaho	16,058	16,646	17,182	17,620	18,331	18,891	19,755	20,549	21,472	21,980
% Ch	3.8%	3.7%	3.2%	2.5%	4.0%	3.1%	4.6%	4.0%	4.5%	2.4%
National	19,650	20,494	21,305	22,292	23,323	24,083	25,205	26,120	27,501	27,912
% Ch	5.1%	4.3%	4.0%	4.6%	4.6%	3.3%	4.7%	3.6%	5.3%	1.5%

National Variables Forecast by Standard and Poor's DRI
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1999

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

ANNUAL DETAIL OCTOBER 1999

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)										
Current Dollars	6,947.0	7,269.6	7,661.6	8,110.9	8,511.0	8,948.6	9,323.4	9,752.8	10,145.9	10,604.8
% Ch	5.9%	4.6%	5.4%	5.9%	4.9%	5.1%	4.2%	4.6%	4.0%	4.5%
1992 Chain-Weighted	6,610.7	6,761.7	6,994.8	7,269.8	7,551.9	7,841.3	8,050.1	8,273.6	8,448.3	8,658.2
% Ch	3.5%	2.3%	3.4%	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%	2.7%	2.8%	2.1%	2.5%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$										
Idaho (Millions)	20,628	22,062	23,418	24,651	25,901	27,480	28,967	30,490	32,033	33,746
% Ch	5.9%	7.0%	6.1%	5.3%	5.1%	6.1%	5.4%	5.3%	5.1%	5.3%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	19,979	21,371	22,644	23,958	25,254	26,792	28,233	29,741	31,271	32,967
% Ch	8.9%	7.0%	6.0%	5.8%	5.4%	6.1%	5.4%	5.3%	5.1%	5.4%
National (Billions)	5,758	6,072	6,425	6,784	7,126	7,483	7,846	8,220	8,568	8,960
% Ch	5.1%	5.5%	5.8%	5.6%	5.0%	5.0%	4.8%	4.8%	4.2%	4.6%
PERSONAL INCOME - 1992 \$										
Idaho (Millions)	19,615	20,509	21,336	22,047	22,981	24,012	24,827	25,637	26,358	27,163
% Ch	3.4%	4.6%	4.0%	3.3%	4.2%	4.5%	3.4%	3.3%	2.8%	3.1%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	18,998	19,867	20,631	21,427	22,407	23,411	24,197	25,008	25,731	26,536
% Ch	6.4%	4.6%	3.8%	3.9%	4.6%	4.5%	3.4%	3.3%	2.9%	3.1%
National (Billions)	5,476	5,645	5,854	6,068	6,323	6,539	6,727	6,913	7,052	7,214
% Ch	2.6%	3.1%	3.7%	3.6%	4.2%	3.4%	2.9%	2.8%	2.0%	2.3%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$										
Idaho	18,236	19,018	19,732	20,355	21,040	21,949	22,758	23,620	24,494	25,479
% Ch	2.9%	4.3%	3.8%	3.2%	3.4%	4.3%	3.7%	3.8%	3.7%	4.0%
National	22,069	23,058	24,177	25,295	26,337	27,421	28,508	29,620	30,625	31,769
% Ch	4.0%	4.5%	4.9%	4.6%	4.1%	4.1%	4.0%	3.9%	3.4%	3.7%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 1992 \$										
Idaho	17,342	17,681	17,979	18,206	18,667	19,180	19,505	19,861	20,155	20,509
% Ch	0.4%	2.0%	1.7%	1.3%	2.5%	2.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.5%	1.8%
National	20,988	21,437	22,029	22,624	23,369	23,961	24,445	24,912	25,206	25,578
% Ch	1.6%	2.1%	2.8%	2.7%	3.3%	2.5%	2.0%	1.9%	1.2%	1.5%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE										
Idaho	22,748	23,628	24,106	24,798	25,790	27,100	28,207	29,359	30,458	31,567
% Ch	3.5%	3.9%	2.0%	2.9%	4.0%	5.1%	4.1%	4.1%	3.7%	3.6%
National	28,393	29,257	30,362	31,709	32,987	34,327	35,653	36,994	38,317	39,704
% Ch	1.7%	3.0%	3.8%	4.4%	4.0%	4.1%	3.9%	3.8%	3.6%	3.6%

National Variables Forecast by Standard and Poor's DRI
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1999

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

ANNUAL DETAIL

OCTOBER 1999

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR \$\$

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS										
Idaho (Millions)	5,587	5,883	5,930	6,172	6,701	7,247	7,969	8,531	9,309	9,994
% Ch	7.4%	5.3%	0.8%	4.1%	8.6%	8.2%	10.0%	7.0%	9.1%	7.4%
National (Billions)	1,855	1,996	2,117	2,273	2,454	2,598	2,757	2,828	2,986	3,090
% Ch	10.1%	7.6%	6.0%	7.4%	8.0%	5.9%	6.1%	2.5%	5.6%	3.5%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	349	306	333	445	473	685	774	604	606	914
% Ch	-19.0%	-12.1%	8.8%	33.5%	6.4%	44.8%	13.0%	-22.0%	0.4%	50.7%
National (Billions)	23	24	24	32	27	36	35	29	37	32
% Ch	462.4%	1.8%	2.6%	30.4%	-12.9%	32.1%	-2.3%	-17.4%	26.7%	-12.7%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	1,045	1,123	1,166	1,251	1,353	1,457	1,530	1,478	1,775	2,071
% Ch	24.1%	7.5%	3.9%	7.2%	8.2%	7.6%	5.0%	-3.4%	20.2%	16.7%
National (Billions)	226	245	255	274	308	321	339	347	387	418
% Ch	20.1%	8.6%	4.2%	7.2%	12.5%	4.3%	5.4%	2.5%	11.4%	8.2%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST										
Idaho (Millions)	1,990	2,096	2,161	2,179	2,252	2,505	2,680	2,773	2,814	3,007
% Ch	11.3%	5.3%	3.1%	0.8%	3.3%	11.2%	7.0%	3.5%	1.5%	6.9%
National (Billions)	598	636	671	695	755	853	900	905	884	904
% Ch	14.9%	6.4%	5.5%	3.6%	8.6%	12.9%	5.6%	0.5%	-2.3%	2.2%
OTHER LABOR INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	542	579	588	634	679	755	867	964	1,088	1,218
% Ch	6.3%	6.8%	1.6%	7.8%	7.1%	11.3%	14.8%	11.2%	12.8%	12.0%
National (Billions)	189	203	216	235	252	273	301	323	351	385
% Ch	6.6%	7.5%	6.3%	9.0%	6.9%	8.5%	10.1%	7.4%	8.9%	9.6%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.										
Idaho (Millions)	1,534	1,681	1,778	1,820	1,940	2,086	2,278	2,539	2,790	3,038
% Ch	1.8%	9.6%	5.8%	2.3%	6.6%	7.5%	9.2%	11.5%	9.9%	8.9%
National (Billions)	454	487	519	543	578	626	688	770	858	912
% Ch	3.2%	7.3%	6.6%	4.8%	6.3%	8.4%	9.9%	11.9%	11.5%	6.3%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.										
Idaho (Millions)	434	480	499	519	593	661	719	787	850	919
% Ch	9.1%	10.4%	4.0%	4.0%	14.3%	11.6%	8.8%	9.4%	8.0%	8.2%
National (Billions)	133	149	162	174	194	211	224	236	248	260
% Ch	10.9%	12.3%	8.8%	7.1%	11.8%	8.6%	6.2%	5.3%	5.3%	4.8%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT										
Idaho (Millions)	70	76	92	101	116	130	150	165	167	151
% Ch	20.8%	9.3%	20.3%	9.8%	15.4%	11.8%	15.6%	10.0%	1.2%	-9.9%

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Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1999

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

ANNUAL DETAIL

OCTOBER 1999

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR \$\$

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS										
Idaho (Millions)	10,926	11,742	12,336	13,116	13,995	15,042	15,981	16,978	17,956	18,980
% Ch	9.3%	7.5%	5.1%	6.3%	6.7%	7.5%	6.2%	6.2%	5.8%	5.7%
National (Billions)	3,241	3,429	3,631	3,890	4,150	4,411	4,661	4,916	5,139	5,377
% Ch	4.9%	5.8%	5.9%	7.1%	6.7%	6.3%	5.7%	5.5%	4.5%	4.6%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	365	379	463	354	266	267	305	306	308	315
% Ch	-60.0%	3.7%	22.3%	-23.7%	-24.8%	0.6%	14.0%	0.5%	0.6%	2.3%
National (Billions)	37	22	39	35	29	19	21	24	25	27
% Ch	13.9%	-39.2%	73.5%	-8.8%	-19.0%	-33.8%	9.1%	17.2%	2.0%	7.3%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	2,307	2,408	2,519	2,704	2,885	3,128	3,227	3,368	3,499	3,661
% Ch	11.4%	4.4%	4.6%	7.3%	6.7%	8.4%	3.2%	4.4%	3.9%	4.6%
National (Billions)	435	466	489	516	548	589	606	632	656	685
% Ch	3.9%	7.1%	5.0%	5.5%	6.3%	7.3%	3.0%	4.2%	3.7%	4.4%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST										
Idaho (Millions)	3,303	3,583	3,920	4,166	4,295	4,453	4,633	4,770	4,910	5,113
% Ch	9.8%	8.5%	9.4%	6.3%	3.1%	3.7%	4.0%	3.0%	2.9%	4.1%
National (Billions)	964	1,031	1,118	1,166	1,191	1,227	1,269	1,301	1,332	1,379
% Ch	6.6%	7.1%	8.4%	4.3%	2.1%	3.1%	3.4%	2.5%	2.4%	3.5%
OTHER LABOR INCOME										
Idaho (Millions)	1,361	1,365	1,322	1,329	1,360	1,421	1,491	1,570	1,653	1,744
% Ch	11.7%	0.3%	-3.1%	0.5%	2.3%	4.5%	4.9%	5.3%	5.3%	5.5%
National (Billions)	405	402	387	393	407	422	439	459	476	497
% Ch	5.2%	-0.8%	-3.7%	1.5%	3.6%	3.7%	4.1%	4.4%	3.9%	4.2%
GOV'T. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.										
Idaho (Millions)	3,222	3,510	3,814	3,991	4,154	4,308	4,531	4,770	5,052	5,350
% Ch	6.0%	8.9%	8.7%	4.6%	4.1%	3.7%	5.2%	5.3%	5.9%	5.9%
National (Billions)	955	1,016	1,068	1,110	1,149	1,186	1,238	1,297	1,369	1,444
% Ch	4.7%	6.4%	5.1%	4.0%	3.5%	3.2%	4.4%	4.8%	5.5%	5.5%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.										
Idaho (Millions)	1,017	1,109	1,169	1,257	1,329	1,428	1,508	1,602	1,695	1,788
% Ch	10.6%	9.1%	5.4%	7.5%	5.8%	7.4%	5.6%	6.2%	5.8%	5.5%
National (Billions)	277	294	306	326	347	370	389	410	428	447
% Ch	6.6%	5.8%	4.3%	6.5%	6.5%	6.6%	5.0%	5.4%	4.6%	4.4%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT										
Idaho (Millions)	161	185	212	248	277	289	308	329	350	372
% Ch	6.6%	15.1%	14.7%	17.0%	11.6%	4.2%	6.9%	6.8%	6.3%	6.2%

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IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

ANNUAL DETAIL OCTOBER 1999

EMPLOYMENT

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT										
Idaho	330,206	335,909	328,271	333,449	348,268	366,016	385,332	398,118	416,605	436,729
% Ch	3.9%	1.7%	-2.3%	1.6%	4.4%	5.1%	5.3%	3.3%	4.6%	4.8%
National (Thousands)	94,404	97,387	99,344	101,953	105,202	107,883	109,404	108,255	108,591	110,692
% Ch	4.7%	3.2%	2.0%	2.6%	3.2%	2.5%	1.4%	-1.1%	0.3%	1.9%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR										
Idaho	73,326	73,580	69,608	70,345	75,624	80,312	85,477	86,521	90,495	96,080
% Ch	8.7%	0.3%	-5.4%	1.1%	7.5%	6.2%	6.4%	1.2%	4.6%	6.2%
National (Thousands)	24,718	24,843	24,536	24,673	25,123	25,253	24,909	23,749	23,232	23,351
% Ch	6.0%	0.5%	-1.2%	0.6%	1.8%	0.5%	-1.4%	-4.7%	-2.2%	0.5%
MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	54,602	54,660	52,103	54,056	58,139	60,572	62,888	63,218	65,751	69,250
% Ch	8.7%	0.1%	-4.7%	3.7%	7.6%	4.2%	3.8%	0.5%	4.0%	5.3%
National (Thousands)	19,375	19,250	18,948	18,998	19,315	19,391	19,075	18,405	18,106	18,076
% Ch	5.1%	-0.6%	-1.6%	0.3%	1.7%	0.4%	-1.6%	-3.5%	-1.6%	-0.2%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	27,566	26,759	25,524	26,831	29,560	32,176	34,065	33,144	34,793	37,496
% Ch	8.4%	-2.9%	-4.6%	5.1%	10.2%	8.9%	5.9%	-2.7%	5.0%	7.8%
National (Thousands)	11,477	11,458	11,195	11,154	11,363	11,394	11,107	10,568	10,279	10,222
% Ch	7.2%	-0.2%	-2.3%	-0.4%	1.9%	0.3%	-2.5%	-4.9%	-2.7%	-0.6%
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS										
Idaho	14,213	13,506	13,240	13,379	13,984	14,747	14,897	13,470	14,004	14,408
% Ch	2.5%	-5.0%	-2.0%	1.1%	4.5%	5.5%	1.0%	-9.6%	4.0%	2.9%
National (Thousands)	718	711	724	754	768	757	733	675	680	709
% Ch	7.1%	-0.9%	1.8%	4.1%	1.8%	-1.4%	-3.1%	-7.9%	0.7%	4.3%
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc.										
Idaho	2,785	2,783	2,761	2,804	2,878	3,276	3,387	3,291	3,199	3,364
% Ch	4.0%	-0.1%	-0.8%	1.6%	2.7%	13.8%	3.4%	-2.8%	-2.8%	5.2%
National (Thousands)	2,023	2,021	1,977	1,954	1,996	2,014	1,975	1,877	1,843	1,856
% Ch	6.0%	-0.1%	-2.2%	-1.2%	2.2%	0.9%	-1.9%	-5.0%	-1.8%	0.7%
ELEC & NONELEC MACH										
Idaho	8,765	8,528	7,652	8,422	9,577	11,096	12,596	13,197	14,476	16,271
% Ch	18.3%	-2.7%	-10.3%	10.1%	13.7%	15.9%	13.5%	4.8%	9.7%	12.4%
National (Thousands)	4,087	4,054	3,864	3,777	3,853	3,869	3,768	3,591	3,457	3,456
% Ch	8.8%	-0.8%	-4.7%	-2.2%	2.0%	0.4%	-2.6%	-4.7%	-3.7%	0.0%
OTHER DURABLES										
Idaho	1,803	1,941	1,871	2,226	3,121	3,057	3,185	3,186	3,115	3,454
% Ch	22.9%	7.7%	-3.6%	19.0%	40.2%	-2.0%	4.2%	0.0%	-2.2%	10.9%
National (Thousands)	4,649	4,672	4,631	4,669	4,747	4,755	4,632	4,426	4,299	4,200
% Ch	6.4%	0.5%	-0.9%	0.8%	1.7%	0.2%	-2.6%	-4.4%	-2.9%	-2.3%

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EMPLOYMENT

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT										
Idaho	461,145	477,356	492,553	508,757	521,574	533,657	545,503	557,374	568,841	580,758
% Ch	5.6%	3.5%	3.2%	3.3%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%
National (Thousands)	114,135	117,189	119,594	122,673	125,803	128,507	130,733	132,883	134,115	135,420
% Ch	3.1%	2.7%	2.1%	2.6%	2.6%	2.1%	1.7%	1.6%	0.9%	1.0%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR										
Idaho	103,288	103,400	106,560	109,904	111,248	111,226	112,198	115,285	117,680	119,780
% Ch	7.5%	0.1%	3.1%	3.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.9%	2.8%	2.1%	1.8%
National (Thousands)	23,906	24,275	24,492	24,961	25,345	25,194	24,839	24,673	24,456	24,301
% Ch	2.4%	1.5%	0.9%	1.9%	1.5%	-0.6%	-1.4%	-0.7%	-0.9%	-0.6%
MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	71,886	71,043	72,904	74,610	76,119	75,801	76,716	79,186	81,153	83,156
% Ch	3.8%	-1.2%	2.6%	2.3%	2.0%	-0.4%	1.2%	3.2%	2.5%	2.5%
National (Thousands)	18,323	18,525	18,495	18,676	18,773	18,417	18,108	18,041	17,869	17,702
% Ch	1.4%	1.1%	-0.2%	1.0%	0.5%	-1.9%	-1.7%	-0.4%	-1.0%	-0.9%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	40,635	42,131	44,069	45,536	47,175	46,755	47,270	48,902	50,499	52,301
% Ch	8.4%	3.7%	4.6%	3.3%	3.6%	-0.9%	1.1%	3.5%	3.3%	3.6%
National (Thousands)	10,448	10,683	10,788	11,010	11,171	10,980	10,792	10,761	10,690	10,622
% Ch	2.2%	2.2%	1.0%	2.1%	1.5%	-1.7%	-1.7%	-0.3%	-0.7%	-0.6%
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS										
Idaho	15,521	14,794	14,444	14,239	13,733	13,386	13,104	12,874	12,525	12,207
% Ch	7.7%	-4.7%	-2.4%	-1.4%	-3.6%	-2.5%	-2.1%	-1.8%	-2.7%	-2.5%
National (Thousands)	754	769	778	796	813	825	819	816	808	798
% Ch	6.3%	2.0%	1.2%	2.3%	2.1%	1.4%	-0.6%	-0.4%	-1.0%	-1.2%
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc.										
Idaho	3,853	4,220	4,340	4,415	4,335	4,347	4,278	4,347	4,409	4,424
% Ch	14.5%	9.5%	2.8%	1.7%	-1.8%	0.3%	-1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	0.3%
National (Thousands)	1,920	1,977	1,992	2,031	2,065	2,055	2,019	2,009	2,001	1,991
% Ch	3.4%	3.0%	0.8%	2.0%	1.7%	-0.5%	-1.8%	-0.5%	-0.4%	-0.5%
ELEC & NONELEC MACH										
Idaho	17,115	18,193	20,267	21,585	23,309	23,080	24,156	25,633	27,294	29,142
% Ch	5.2%	6.3%	11.4%	6.5%	8.0%	-1.0%	4.7%	6.1%	6.5%	6.8%
National (Thousands)	3,560	3,692	3,775	3,858	3,907	3,791	3,758	3,793	3,800	3,800
% Ch	3.0%	3.7%	2.3%	2.2%	1.3%	-3.0%	-0.9%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%
OTHER DURABLES										
Idaho	4,147	4,923	5,018	5,297	5,797	5,942	5,732	6,048	6,271	6,528
% Ch	20.1%	18.7%	1.9%	5.5%	9.5%	2.5%	-3.5%	5.5%	3.7%	4.1%
National (Thousands)	4,214	4,245	4,243	4,326	4,386	4,309	4,196	4,142	4,081	4,033
% Ch	0.3%	0.7%	-0.1%	1.9%	1.4%	-1.7%	-2.6%	-1.3%	-1.5%	-1.2%

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EMPLOYMENT

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
MANUFACTURING (continued)										
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	27,036	27,901	26,579	27,225	28,579	28,396	28,823	30,075	30,958	31,754
% Ch	8.9%	3.2%	-4.7%	2.4%	5.0%	-0.6%	1.5%	4.3%	2.9%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	7,898	7,791	7,753	7,845	7,952	7,997	7,968	7,837	7,827	7,854
% Ch	2.2%	-1.3%	-0.5%	1.2%	1.4%	0.6%	-0.4%	-1.6%	-0.1%	0.4%
FOOD PROCESSING										
Idaho	16,622	16,580	15,412	16,099	17,336	16,984	16,805	17,486	17,818	18,564
% Ch	2.2%	-0.3%	-7.0%	4.5%	7.7%	-2.0%	-1.1%	4.1%	1.9%	4.2%
National (Thousands)	1,612	1,601	1,607	1,617	1,626	1,645	1,661	1,667	1,662	1,680
% Ch	-0.2%	-0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	1.0%	0.4%	-0.3%	1.1%
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN										
Idaho	10,741	10,942	9,867	10,612	11,331	11,225	11,065	11,747	12,094	12,531
% Ch	3.4%	1.9%	-9.8%	7.5%	6.8%	-0.9%	-1.4%	6.2%	3.0%	3.6%
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING										
Idaho	5,881	5,638	5,544	5,487	6,004	5,759	5,740	5,740	5,725	6,033
% Ch	0.0%	-4.1%	-1.7%	-1.0%	9.4%	-4.1%	-0.3%	0.0%	-0.3%	5.4%
PAPER, PRINTING, PUBLISH.										
Idaho	5,474	5,984	5,946	6,067	6,373	6,592	6,976	7,179	7,172	7,145
% Ch	9.3%	9.3%	-0.6%	2.0%	5.0%	3.4%	5.8%	2.9%	-0.1%	-0.4%
National (Thousands)	2,049	2,097	2,123	2,177	2,232	2,251	2,266	2,223	2,197	2,209
% Ch	5.0%	2.3%	1.2%	2.5%	2.5%	0.9%	0.6%	-1.9%	-1.2%	0.5%
CHEMICALS										
Idaho	3,500	3,573	3,335	3,273	3,536	3,523	3,554	3,903	4,277	4,250
% Ch	62.7%	2.1%	-6.6%	-1.9%	8.0%	-0.3%	0.9%	9.8%	9.6%	-0.6%
National (Thousands)	1,049	1,044	1,021	1,025	1,057	1,074	1,086	1,076	1,084	1,081
% Ch	0.6%	-0.5%	-2.2%	0.4%	3.2%	1.6%	1.1%	-0.9%	0.8%	-0.3%
OTHER NONDURABLES										
Idaho	1,440	1,765	1,886	1,786	1,335	1,297	1,488	1,505	1,690	1,795
% Ch	2.9%	22.6%	6.9%	-5.3%	-25.3%	-2.8%	14.8%	1.1%	12.3%	6.2%
National (Thousands)	3,188	3,049	3,002	3,026	3,037	3,027	2,955	2,871	2,883	2,885
% Ch	2.3%	-4.3%	-1.6%	0.8%	0.3%	-0.3%	-2.4%	-2.9%	0.4%	0.1%
MINING										
Idaho	4,177	3,852	2,893	2,568	3,280	3,673	3,873	3,086	2,605	2,199
%Ch	3.2%	-7.8%	-24.9%	-11.2%	27.7%	12.0%	5.5%	-20.3%	-15.6%	-15.6%
National (Thousands)	965	927	777	717	712	691	709	689	634	609
%Ch	1.4%	-4.0%	-16.1%	-7.7%	-0.7%	-3.0%	2.6%	-2.8%	-8.0%	-3.9%
METAL MINING										
Idaho	2,803	2,599	1,919	1,595	2,140	2,612	2,754	1,994	1,453	1,007
%Ch	6.3%	-7.3%	-26.2%	-16.9%	34.2%	22.0%	5.5%	-27.6%	-27.1%	-30.7%
OTHER MINING										
Idaho	1,373	1,253	973	973	1,140	1,061	1,119	1,092	1,152	1,192
% Ch	-2.7%	-8.8%	-22.3%	0.0%	17.2%	-6.9%	5.4%	-2.4%	5.5%	3.5%

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EMPLOYMENT

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
MANUFACTURING (continued)										
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING										
Idaho	31,251	28,912	28,835	29,074	28,945	29,046	29,447	30,284	30,654	30,855
% Ch	-1.6%	-7.5%	-0.3%	0.8%	-0.4%	0.3%	1.4%	2.8%	1.2%	0.7%
National (Thousands)	7,875	7,842	7,706	7,666	7,602	7,437	7,315	7,280	7,179	7,080
% Ch	0.3%	-0.4%	-1.7%	-0.5%	-0.8%	-2.2%	-1.6%	-0.5%	-1.4%	-1.4%
FOOD PROCESSING										
Idaho	18,019	17,505	17,464	17,657	17,287	17,283	17,488	17,979	18,043	17,994
% Ch	-2.9%	-2.9%	-0.2%	1.1%	-2.1%	0.0%	1.2%	2.8%	0.4%	-0.3%
National (Thousands)	1,679	1,692	1,692	1,685	1,686	1,681	1,668	1,676	1,668	1,653
% Ch	-0.1%	0.8%	0.0%	-0.4%	0.0%	-0.3%	-0.8%	0.5%	-0.5%	-0.9%
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN										
Idaho	11,705	10,864	10,680	10,551	9,995	9,928	9,985	10,326	10,256	9,986
% Ch	-6.6%	-7.2%	-1.7%	-1.2%	-5.3%	-0.7%	0.6%	3.4%	-0.7%	-2.6%
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING										
Idaho	6,314	6,641	6,784	7,106	7,291	7,355	7,504	7,653	7,788	8,007
% Ch	4.7%	5.2%	2.2%	4.7%	2.6%	0.9%	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%	2.8%
PAPER, PRINTING, PUBLISH.										
Idaho	7,090	7,118	7,191	7,216	7,441	7,441	7,486	7,617	7,753	7,830
% Ch	-0.8%	0.4%	1.0%	0.3%	3.1%	0.0%	0.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.0%
National (Thousands)	2,230	2,239	2,224	2,235	2,240	2,210	2,181	2,179	2,157	2,127
% Ch	0.9%	0.4%	-0.7%	0.5%	0.2%	-1.3%	-1.3%	-0.1%	-1.0%	-1.4%
CHEMICALS										
Idaho	4,135	2,345	2,333	2,285	2,357	2,349	2,459	2,603	2,736	2,863
% Ch	-2.7%	-43.3%	-0.5%	-2.1%	3.2%	-0.4%	4.7%	5.9%	5.1%	4.7%
National (Thousands)	1,057	1,038	1,034	1,036	1,043	1,034	1,024	1,020	1,016	1,008
% Ch	-2.2%	-1.8%	-0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	-0.8%	-1.0%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.8%
OTHER NONDURABLES										
Idaho	2,008	1,943	1,848	1,917	1,860	1,974	2,013	2,085	2,122	2,169
% Ch	11.9%	-3.2%	-4.9%	3.7%	-3.0%	6.1%	2.0%	3.6%	1.8%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	2,910	2,873	2,756	2,709	2,634	2,511	2,443	2,405	2,338	2,292
% Ch	0.9%	-1.3%	-4.0%	-1.7%	-2.8%	-4.7%	-2.7%	-1.5%	-2.8%	-2.0%
MINING										
Idaho	2,419	2,726	3,062	3,099	2,903	2,616	2,591	2,634	2,603	2,648
%Ch	10.0%	12.7%	12.3%	1.2%	-6.3%	-9.9%	-0.9%	1.6%	-1.2%	1.7%
National (Thousands)	601	581	580	597	590	535	533	510	478	462
%Ch	-1.5%	-3.3%	-0.2%	2.9%	-1.0%	-9.3%	-0.4%	-4.3%	-6.3%	-3.3%
METAL MINING										
Idaho	1,211	1,593	1,848	1,843	1,692	1,522	1,516	1,536	1,519	1,543
%Ch	20.2%	31.6%	16.0%	-0.3%	-8.2%	-10.1%	-0.4%	1.3%	-1.1%	1.6%
OTHER MINING										
Idaho	1,208	1,133	1,215	1,256	1,211	1,094	1,075	1,099	1,084	1,104
% Ch	1.4%	-6.2%	7.2%	3.4%	-3.6%	-9.6%	-1.8%	2.2%	-1.4%	1.9%

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IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

ANNUAL DETAIL OCTOBER 1999

EMPLOYMENT

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
GOODS PRODUCING (continued)										
CONSTRUCTION										
Idaho	14,547	15,067	14,612	13,721	14,205	16,067	18,716	20,216	22,139	24,631
% Ch	10.8%	3.6%	-3.0%	-6.1%	3.5%	13.1%	16.5%	8.0%	9.5%	11.3%
National (Thousands)	4,378	4,667	4,810	4,958	5,096	5,171	5,125	4,655	4,492	4,665
% Ch	11.0%	6.6%	3.1%	3.1%	2.8%	1.5%	-0.9%	-9.2%	-3.5%	3.9%
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR										
Idaho	256,880	262,330	258,663	263,104	272,644	285,704	299,854	311,597	326,110	340,649
% Ch	2.6%	2.1%	-1.4%	1.7%	3.6%	4.8%	5.0%	3.9%	4.7%	4.5%
National (Thousands)	69,686	72,544	74,809	77,280	80,079	82,630	84,495	84,506	85,359	87,341
% Ch	4.3%	4.1%	3.1%	3.3%	3.6%	3.2%	2.3%	0.0%	1.0%	2.3%
FINANCE, INSUR, REAL ESTATE										
Idaho	23,458	23,671	18,878	19,125	19,270	19,291	19,838	20,626	21,457	22,756
% Ch	1.9%	0.9%	-20.2%	1.3%	0.8%	0.1%	2.8%	4.0%	4.0%	6.1%
National (Thousands)	5,684	5,948	6,272	6,533	6,629	6,669	6,709	6,647	6,602	6,757
% Ch	4.0%	4.7%	5.4%	4.2%	1.5%	0.6%	0.6%	-0.9%	-0.7%	2.3%
TRANS, COMMUN, PUBLIC UTIL										
Idaho	19,068	19,281	18,282	17,920	18,487	19,257	19,788	20,031	20,342	20,879
% Ch	-0.2%	1.1%	-5.2%	-2.0%	3.2%	4.2%	2.8%	1.2%	1.6%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	5,156	5,233	5,247	5,362	5,512	5,614	5,776	5,755	5,718	5,811
% Ch	4.1%	1.5%	0.3%	2.2%	2.8%	1.9%	2.9%	-0.4%	-0.6%	1.6%
TRADE										
Idaho	82,982	84,148	83,886	84,892	87,339	93,122	97,089	100,986	105,894	109,367
% Ch	4.6%	1.4%	-0.3%	1.2%	2.9%	6.6%	4.3%	4.0%	4.9%	3.3%
National (Thousands)	22,078	23,041	23,641	24,269	25,055	25,664	25,774	25,363	25,352	25,753
% Ch	5.8%	4.4%	2.6%	2.7%	3.2%	2.4%	0.4%	-1.6%	0.0%	1.6%
SERVICES										
Idaho	62,474	65,060	66,655	67,956	71,913	76,161	81,750	85,621	90,396	97,221
% Ch	2.4%	4.1%	2.5%	2.0%	5.8%	5.9%	7.3%	4.7%	5.6%	7.6%
National (Thousands)	20,745	21,927	22,957	24,109	25,500	26,904	27,930	28,335	29,047	30,193
% Ch	5.5%	5.7%	4.7%	5.0%	5.8%	5.5%	3.8%	1.5%	2.5%	3.9%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT										
Idaho	57,146	58,380	59,135	61,123	63,156	65,184	68,334	71,423	74,563	76,844
% Ch	2.2%	2.2%	1.3%	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%	4.8%	4.5%	4.4%	3.1%
National (Thousands)	13,216	13,519	13,792	14,065	14,411	14,791	15,220	15,439	15,672	15,913
% Ch	0.9%	2.3%	2.0%	2.0%	2.5%	2.6%	2.9%	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%
Idaho Education	31,439	32,317	32,845	33,422	34,572	35,603	37,263	38,840	40,455	42,028
% Ch	3.7%	2.8%	1.6%	1.8%	3.4%	3.0%	4.7%	4.2%	4.2%	3.9%
Idaho Other	25,707	26,064	26,290	27,701	28,583	29,581	31,071	32,583	34,108	34,817
% Ch	0.3%	1.4%	0.9%	5.4%	3.2%	3.5%	5.0%	4.9%	4.7%	2.1%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT										
Idaho	11,751	11,790	11,827	12,088	12,479	12,690	13,057	12,909	13,460	13,581
% Ch	-1.7%	0.3%	0.3%	2.2%	3.2%	1.7%	2.9%	-1.1%	4.3%	0.9%
National (Thousands)	2,807	2,875	2,899	2,943	2,972	2,989	3,086	2,967	2,968	2,914
% Ch	1.2%	2.4%	0.8%	1.5%	1.0%	0.6%	3.3%	-3.9%	0.0%	-1.8%

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EMPLOYMENT

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
GOODS PRODUCING (continued)										
CONSTRUCTION										
Idaho	28,983	29,631	30,594	32,195	32,225	32,809	32,890	33,465	33,924	33,976
% Ch	17.7%	2.2%	3.2%	5.2%	0.1%	1.8%	0.2%	1.7%	1.4%	0.2%
National (Thousands)	4,982	5,169	5,418	5,688	5,982	6,241	6,198	6,122	6,110	6,137
% Ch	6.8%	3.8%	4.8%	5.0%	5.2%	4.3%	-0.7%	-1.2%	-0.2%	0.4%
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR										
Idaho	357,857	373,956	385,993	398,853	410,326	422,431	433,305	442,088	451,161	460,979
% Ch	5.1%	4.5%	3.2%	3.3%	2.9%	3.0%	2.6%	2.0%	2.1%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	90,229	92,914	95,102	97,712	100,458	103,314	105,894	108,210	109,659	111,119
% Ch	3.3%	3.0%	2.4%	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.5%	2.2%	1.3%	1.3%
FINANCE, INSUR, REAL ESTATE										
Idaho	24,100	24,967	25,172	25,390	22,924	23,836	24,175	24,473	24,668	24,897
% Ch	5.9%	3.6%	0.8%	0.9%	-9.7%	4.0%	1.4%	1.2%	0.8%	0.9%
National (Thousands)	6,895	6,807	6,911	7,108	7,406	7,645	7,795	7,923	8,000	8,049
% Ch	2.0%	-1.3%	1.5%	2.8%	4.2%	3.2%	2.0%	1.6%	1.0%	0.6%
TRANS, COMMUN, PUBLIC UTIL										
Idaho	21,876	22,703	23,403	24,243	25,492	26,219	26,567	27,013	27,462	27,895
% Ch	4.8%	3.8%	3.1%	3.6%	5.2%	2.9%	1.3%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	5,985	6,134	6,255	6,407	6,599	6,778	6,907	7,043	7,087	7,123
% Ch	3.0%	2.5%	2.0%	2.4%	3.0%	2.7%	1.9%	2.0%	0.6%	0.5%
TRADE										
Idaho	116,676	121,388	125,170	128,999	132,605	135,627	139,020	142,651	146,127	150,209
% Ch	6.7%	4.0%	3.1%	3.1%	2.8%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.4%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	26,664	27,565	28,077	28,613	29,125	29,815	30,424	31,013	31,217	31,421
% Ch	3.5%	3.4%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	2.4%	2.0%	1.9%	0.7%	0.7%
SERVICES										
Idaho	102,833	110,109	115,986	122,638	128,766	134,227	138,843	143,076	147,074	151,176
% Ch	5.8%	7.1%	5.3%	5.7%	5.0%	4.2%	3.4%	3.0%	2.8%	2.8%
National (Thousands)	31,575	33,114	34,455	36,037	37,521	38,919	40,054	41,263	42,074	42,942
% Ch	4.6%	4.9%	4.1%	4.6%	4.1%	3.7%	2.9%	3.0%	2.0%	2.1%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT										
Idaho	78,879	81,677	83,366	84,544	87,740	89,860	91,307	92,425	93,446	94,425
% Ch	2.6%	3.5%	2.1%	1.4%	3.8%	2.4%	1.6%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%
National (Thousands)	16,241	16,472	16,648	16,849	17,120	17,485	17,893	18,248	18,580	18,893
% Ch	2.1%	1.4%	1.1%	1.2%	1.6%	2.1%	2.3%	2.0%	1.8%	1.7%
Idaho Education	42,726	44,842	45,834	46,028	47,909	49,112	50,271	51,163	51,984	52,768
% Ch	1.7%	5.0%	2.2%	0.4%	4.1%	2.5%	2.4%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%
Idaho Other	36,152	36,835	37,532	38,515	39,831	40,748	41,036	41,261	41,462	41,657
% Ch	3.8%	1.9%	1.9%	2.6%	3.4%	2.3%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT										
Idaho	13,494	13,112	12,896	13,038	12,799	12,662	13,393	12,451	12,384	12,378
% Ch	-0.6%	-2.8%	-1.6%	1.1%	-1.8%	-1.1%	5.8%	-7.0%	-0.5%	0.0%
National (Thousands)	2,870	2,822	2,756	2,699	2,687	2,672	2,821	2,720	2,701	2,691
% Ch	-1.5%	-1.7%	-2.3%	-2.1%	-0.4%	-0.6%	5.6%	-3.6%	-0.7%	-0.4%

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IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

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MISCELLANEOUS

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS										
Idaho (Millions)	364.0	418.5	448.0	423.0	456.2	524.2	553.0	590.9	667.9	723.9
% Ch	3.6%	15.0%	7.1%	-5.6%	7.8%	14.9%	5.5%	6.8%	13.0%	8.4%
National (Billions)	94.4	100.3	107.6	102.9	111.2	118.2	132.4	153.4	172.2	185.8
% Ch	8.4%	6.3%	7.3%	-4.3%	8.1%	6.3%	12.0%	15.9%	12.3%	7.9%
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.										
Gross Domestic Product	75.9	78.5	80.6	83.1	86.1	89.7	93.6	97.3	100.0	102.6
% Ch	3.8%	3.4%	2.6%	3.1%	3.7%	4.2%	4.4%	3.9%	2.8%	2.6%
Consumption Expenditures	73.1	75.8	78.0	81.0	84.3	88.4	92.9	96.8	100.0	102.7
% Ch	3.8%	3.7%	2.8%	3.8%	4.2%	4.9%	5.1%	4.2%	3.3%	2.7%
Durable Goods	86.7	87.8	88.9	91.6	93.3	95.3	96.6	98.5	100.0	101.2
% Ch	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%	3.0%	1.8%	2.2%	1.4%	2.0%	1.5%	1.2%
Nondurable Goods	76.7	78.7	78.7	81.8	84.8	89.3	94.6	98.1	100.0	101.5
% Ch	2.8%	2.6%	0.0%	3.9%	3.7%	5.2%	6.0%	3.6%	2.0%	1.5%
Services	68.2	71.6	75.3	78.2	82.2	86.6	91.2	95.8	100.0	103.6
% Ch	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	3.9%	5.0%	5.4%	5.4%	5.0%	4.4%	3.6%
Cons. Price Index (1982-84)	103.9	107.6	109.7	113.7	118.4	124.0	130.8	136.3	140.4	144.6
% Ch	4.4%	3.5%	1.9%	3.7%	4.1%	4.8%	5.4%	4.2%	3.0%	3.0%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES										
Federal Funds	10.23%	8.10%	6.81%	6.66%	7.57%	9.22%	8.10%	5.69%	3.52%	3.02%
Prime	12.04%	9.93%	8.33%	8.20%	9.32%	10.87%	10.01%	8.46%	6.25%	6.00%
New Home Mortgage	12.37%	11.58%	10.26%	9.31%	9.18%	10.11%	10.01%	9.30%	8.25%	7.24%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	9.52%	7.48%	5.98%	5.78%	6.67%	8.11%	7.49%	5.38%	3.43%	3.00%
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES										
Lumber & Wood Products	89.8	92.0	99.6	104.9	105.1	104.3	101.6	94.5	100.0	100.8
% Ch	7.8%	2.4%	8.3%	5.3%	0.2%	-0.8%	-2.6%	-6.9%	5.8%	0.8%
Office & Computer Equip.	42.0	50.3	53.7	62.2	74.6	83.0	81.4	82.3	100.0	120.5
% Ch	42.2%	19.8%	6.7%	15.9%	19.9%	11.2%	-1.9%	1.1%	21.4%	20.5%
Electrical Machinery	66.7	68.4	71.0	75.6	82.5	85.8	87.7	89.6	100.0	110.2
% Ch	19.3%	2.6%	3.7%	6.6%	9.1%	3.9%	2.3%	2.1%	11.6%	10.2%
Electronic Components	40.6	41.2	44.2	51.9	58.5	65.2	72.1	80.9	100.0	116.5
% Ch	36.2%	1.6%	7.3%	17.4%	12.7%	11.5%	10.4%	12.2%	23.7%	16.5%
Food	86.4	88.9	91.2	93.5	94.9	95.9	97.0	98.4	100.0	102.0
% Ch	2.1%	2.9%	2.6%	2.6%	1.4%	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%	1.6%	2.0%
Paper	85.0	83.8	88.3	90.9	93.8	95.4	96.0	96.8	100.0	104.0
% Ch	4.9%	-1.4%	5.3%	3.0%	3.1%	1.7%	0.6%	0.8%	3.3%	4.0%
Agricultural Chemicals	85.7	80.7	74.8	84.6	90.0	97.2	100.4	97.6	100.0	100.8
% Ch	16.5%	-5.8%	-7.4%	13.1%	6.4%	8.1%	3.3%	-2.8%	2.5%	0.8%
Metals & Minerals Mining	75.2	76.3	77.1	80.6	88.4	93.8	98.4	95.2	100.0	100.8
% Ch	10.8%	1.4%	1.0%	4.6%	9.7%	6.2%	4.9%	-3.3%	5.1%	0.8%

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MISCELLANEOUS

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS										
Idaho (Millions)	766.2	835.6	910.5	939.1	969.3	1,038.5	1,107.3	1,164.9	1,224.0	1,281.6
% Ch	5.8%	9.1%	9.0%	3.1%	3.2%	7.1%	6.6%	5.2%	5.1%	4.7%
National (Billions)	199.2	212.0	218.9	225.0	231.1	246.8	262.3	275.3	288.7	301.8
% Ch	7.2%	6.4%	3.3%	2.8%	2.7%	6.8%	6.2%	5.0%	4.9%	4.5%
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.										
Gross Domestic Product	105.1	107.5	109.5	111.6	112.7	114.1	115.8	117.9	120.1	122.5
% Ch	2.4%	2.3%	1.9%	1.9%	1.0%	1.3%	1.5%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%
Consumption Expenditures	105.1	107.6	109.7	111.8	112.7	114.4	116.7	118.9	121.5	124.2
% Ch	2.4%	2.3%	2.0%	1.9%	0.8%	1.5%	2.0%	1.9%	2.2%	2.2%
Durable Goods	103.3	103.7	102.7	100.7	98.3	95.8	94.5	93.7	93.5	93.2
% Ch	2.0%	0.4%	-0.9%	-2.0%	-2.3%	-2.5%	-1.4%	-0.8%	-0.3%	-0.3%
Nondurable Goods	102.8	104.0	106.1	107.7	107.7	110.1	112.5	114.7	117.4	120.0
% Ch	1.3%	1.2%	2.0%	1.5%	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.0%	2.3%	2.2%
Services	106.8	110.4	113.3	116.6	118.8	121.3	124.4	127.5	130.9	134.5
% Ch	3.1%	3.3%	2.7%	2.9%	1.9%	2.1%	2.6%	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%
Cons. Price Index (1982-84)	148.3	152.5	157.0	160.6	163.1	166.7	170.9	174.8	179.2	183.8
% Ch	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%	2.3%	1.6%	2.2%	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES										
Federal Funds	4.20%	5.84%	5.30%	5.46%	5.35%	5.02%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
Prime	7.14%	8.83%	8.27%	8.44%	8.35%	8.02%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%
New Home Mortgage	7.47%	7.85%	7.77%	7.73%	7.08%	7.24%	7.83%	7.31%	7.08%	7.13%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	4.25%	5.49%	5.01%	5.06%	4.78%	4.66%	5.04%	5.01%	4.98%	5.00%
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES										
Lumber & Wood Products	105.9	107.9	110.4	114.2	117.2	121.3	121.4	123.5	124.6	126.1
% Ch	5.1%	1.9%	2.3%	3.5%	2.7%	3.5%	0.0%	1.8%	0.9%	1.3%
Office & Computer Equip.	149.3	211.3	298.8	423.7	649.4	916.8	1,211.6	1,609.3	2,020.2	2,455.9
% Ch	23.9%	41.5%	41.4%	41.8%	53.3%	41.2%	32.1%	32.8%	25.5%	21.6%
Electrical Machinery	131.4	166.3	206.0	253.4	289.6	332.9	370.3	410.2	451.4	494.8
% Ch	19.2%	26.6%	23.9%	23.0%	14.3%	14.9%	11.3%	10.8%	10.0%	9.6%
Electronic Components	154.2	243.6	356.9	523.9	663.5	872.5	1,087.3	1,314.9	1,563.4	1,828.9
% Ch	32.4%	57.9%	46.5%	46.8%	26.6%	31.5%	24.6%	20.9%	18.9%	17.0%
Food	103.7	105.8	105.4	108.0	109.7	111.5	113.4	115.8	117.0	118.3
% Ch	1.6%	2.0%	-0.3%	2.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	2.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Paper	108.4	109.6	108.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	116.7	120.6	122.5	125.0
% Ch	4.2%	1.1%	-0.8%	5.2%	0.5%	0.3%	1.3%	3.3%	1.6%	2.1%
Agricultural Chemicals	100.5	100.3	102.4	103.6	108.3	110.6	111.7	114.6	116.0	117.5
% Ch	-0.4%	-0.2%	2.0%	1.2%	4.5%	2.1%	1.0%	2.6%	1.3%	1.2%
Metals & Minerals Mining	105.0	108.0	110.2	115.9	118.2	116.8	114.3	116.2	118.6	124.5
% Ch	4.2%	2.8%	2.1%	5.1%	2.0%	-1.2%	-2.1%	1.7%	2.1%	5.0%

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DEMOGRAPHICS

	1997				1998				1999			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
POPULATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	1,202.6	1,208.3	1,213.9	1,219.0	1,223.9	1,228.6	1,233.4	1,238.1	1,243.5	1,249.0	1,254.7	1,260.5
% Ch	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%
National (Millions)	267.3	267.9	268.5	269.1	269.7	270.3	270.9	271.5	272.0	272.6	273.2	273.8
% Ch	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%
BIRTHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	18.558	18.590	18.618	18.629	18.856	19.077	19.300	19.521	19.589	19.664	19.745	19.828
% Ch	-3.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.2%	5.0%	4.8%	4.8%	4.6%	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%
National (Thousands)	3,898	3,894	3,890	3,887	3,884	3,881	3,879	3,877	3,876	3,874	3,873	3,873
% Ch	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%
DEATHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	8.891	8.933	8.974	9.013	9.050	9.086	9.123	9.159	9.199	9.239	9.281	9.323
% Ch	6.5%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
National (Thousands)	2,335	2,342	2,348	2,355	2,362	2,369	2,375	2,382	2,389	2,396	2,402	2,409
% Ch	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
NET MIGRATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	13.263	13.143	12.756	10.784	9.794	8.810	9.023	8.438	11.076	11.724	12.458	12.565
HOUSING												
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho	8,273	8,256	9,396	9,523	10,741	9,810	9,415	10,484	10,351	10,260	10,012	9,876
% Ch	8.3%	-0.8%	67.7%	5.6%	61.8%	-30.4%	-15.2%	53.8%	-5.0%	-3.5%	-9.3%	-5.3%
National (Millions)	1.459	1.473	1.457	1.515	1.585	1.570	1.637	1.701	1.773	1.605	1.676	1.616
% Ch	12.3%	3.9%	-4.3%	17.1%	19.6%	-3.7%	18.2%	16.6%	18.0%	-32.7%	18.9%	-13.6%
SINGLE UNITS												
Idaho	7,363	7,260	7,754	8,252	9,320	8,787	8,688	9,391	9,551	9,375	9,162	9,087
% Ch	5.3%	-5.5%	30.1%	28.3%	62.7%	-21.0%	-4.5%	36.5%	7.0%	-7.2%	-8.8%	-3.2%
National (Millions)	1.158	1.120	1.139	1.133	1.248	1.243	1.274	1.352	1.389	1.307	1.352	1.302
% Ch	23.6%	-12.5%	7.2%	-2.2%	47.2%	-1.5%	10.1%	27.0%	11.4%	-21.6%	14.6%	-14.0%
MULTIPLE UNITS												
Idaho	910	996	1,642	1,271	1,421	1,023	727	1,093	800	886	850	788
% Ch	36.9%	43.6%	638.3%	-64.1%	56.0%	-73.1%	-74.4%	410.5%	-71.3%	50.1%	-15.1%	-26.0%
National (Millions)	0.301	0.353	0.317	0.382	0.337	0.326	0.363	0.349	0.384	0.298	0.324	0.314
% Ch	-20.7%	89.2%	-34.7%	110.7%	-39.9%	-11.7%	53.1%	-14.9%	46.6%	-63.4%	38.8%	-12.1%
HOUSING STOCK												
Idaho (Thousands)	390.8	392.6	394.6	396.7	399.1	401.3	403.3	405.6	407.9	410.2	412.4	414.5
% Ch	1.8%	1.8%	2.1%	2.1%	2.4%	2.2%	2.1%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%

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OCTOBER 1999

DEMOGRAPHICS

	2000				2001				2002			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
POPULATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	1,265.5	1,270.7	1,275.3	1,279.7	1,284.3	1,288.7	1,293.0	1,297.2	1,301.5	1,305.5	1,309.8	1,314.1
% Ch	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%
National (Millions)	274.4	274.9	275.5	276.1	276.6	277.2	277.8	278.4	278.9	279.5	280.1	280.6
% Ch	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
BIRTHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	19.884	19.946	19.988	20.022	20.094	20.160	20.220	20.277	20.339	20.390	20.452	20.512
% Ch	1.1%	1.3%	0.9%	0.7%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%
National (Thousands)	3,872	3,872	3,872	3,873	3,874	3,875	3,877	3,879	3,881	3,883	3,886	3,890
% Ch	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
DEATHS												
Idaho (Thousands)	9.361	9.399	9.435	9.469	9.505	9.540	9.573	9.607	9.641	9.673	9.707	9.741
% Ch	1.6%	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%
National (Thousands)	2,415	2,421	2,427	2,433	2,438	2,443	2,449	2,454	2,459	2,465	2,470	2,475
% Ch	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%
NET MIGRATION												
Idaho (Thousands)	9.517	10.197	7.915	6.970	7.813	7.116	6.385	6.025	6.630	5.338	6.534	6.253
HOUSING												
HOUSING STARTS												
Idaho	9,911	10,023	10,182	10,325	10,346	10,306	10,205	10,116	10,064	10,001	9,936	9,888
% Ch	1.4%	4.6%	6.5%	5.8%	0.8%	-1.5%	-3.8%	-3.5%	-2.0%	-2.5%	-2.5%	-1.9%
National (Millions)	1.558	1.537	1.532	1.541	1.552	1.547	1.539	1.539	1.536	1.523	1.508	1.502
% Ch	-13.6%	-5.3%	-1.3%	2.6%	2.8%	-1.3%	-2.1%	0.1%	-0.8%	-3.5%	-3.9%	-1.4%
SINGLE UNITS												
Idaho	9,177	9,354	9,545	9,700	9,732	9,694	9,599	9,514	9,452	9,384	9,321	9,279
% Ch	4.0%	7.9%	8.4%	6.7%	1.3%	-1.6%	-3.8%	-3.5%	-2.6%	-2.8%	-2.7%	-1.8%
National (Millions)	1.243	1.211	1.200	1.200	1.200	1.186	1.175	1.175	1.172	1.160	1.147	1.144
% Ch	-17.1%	-10.0%	-3.6%	0.0%	0.2%	-4.8%	-3.5%	0.0%	-1.0%	-4.1%	-4.3%	-1.3%
MULTIPLE UNITS												
Idaho	734	669	637	625	613	612	606	602	613	616	615	609
% Ch	-25.1%	-30.8%	-17.8%	-7.5%	-7.3%	-0.5%	-4.0%	-2.7%	7.2%	2.4%	-0.9%	-3.6%
National (Millions)	0.315	0.326	0.332	0.342	0.352	0.361	0.364	0.364	0.364	0.363	0.360	0.359
% Ch	1.9%	14.9%	7.4%	12.2%	12.5%	11.0%	2.8%	0.6%	-0.3%	-1.5%	-2.7%	-1.9%
HOUSING STOCK												
Idaho (Thousands)	416.7	418.9	421.1	423.4	425.6	427.9	430.1	432.3	434.5	436.7	438.9	441.0
% Ch	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%

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QUARTERLY DETAIL

OCTOBER 1999

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1997				1998				1999			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)												
Current Dollars	7,955.0	8,063.4	8,170.8	8,254.5	8,384.2	8,440.6	8,537.9	8,681.2	8,808.7	8,881.9	8,991.4	9,112.3
% Ch	7.2%	5.6%	5.4%	4.2%	6.4%	2.7%	4.7%	6.9%	6.0%	3.4%	5.0%	5.5%
1992 Chain-Weighted	7,166.7	7,236.5	7,311.2	7,364.6	7,464.7	7,498.6	7,566.5	7,677.7	7,759.6	7,794.3	7,867.7	7,943.5
% Ch	4.2%	4.0%	4.2%	3.0%	5.5%	1.8%	3.7%	6.0%	4.3%	1.8%	3.8%	3.9%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	24,167	24,524	24,894	25,017	25,426	25,622	26,076	26,480	26,987	27,286	27,624	28,024
% Ch	7.2%	6.0%	6.2%	2.0%	6.7%	3.1%	7.3%	6.3%	7.9%	4.5%	5.0%	5.9%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	23,491	23,829	24,183	24,327	24,843	25,013	25,459	25,701	26,262	26,602	26,964	27,341
% Ch	8.5%	5.9%	6.1%	2.4%	8.8%	2.8%	7.3%	3.9%	9.0%	5.3%	5.6%	5.7%
National (Billions)	6,667	6,744	6,821	6,905	7,004	7,082	7,161	7,258	7,349	7,442	7,526	7,615
% Ch	7.3%	4.7%	4.7%	5.0%	5.9%	4.5%	4.5%	5.5%	5.1%	5.2%	4.6%	4.8%
PERSONAL INCOME - 1992 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	21,712	21,970	22,227	22,278	22,642	22,765	23,110	23,405	23,780	23,898	24,083	24,287
% Ch	4.6%	4.8%	4.8%	0.9%	6.7%	2.2%	6.2%	5.2%	6.6%	2.0%	3.1%	3.4%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	21,105	21,347	21,592	21,663	22,122	22,224	22,563	22,717	23,142	23,299	23,508	23,695
% Ch	5.8%	4.7%	4.7%	1.3%	8.7%	1.9%	6.2%	2.8%	7.7%	2.8%	3.6%	3.2%
National (Billions)	5,989	6,042	6,091	6,149	6,237	6,293	6,347	6,416	6,476	6,519	6,562	6,600
% Ch	4.7%	3.5%	3.3%	3.9%	5.9%	3.6%	3.5%	4.4%	3.8%	2.6%	2.7%	2.4%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$												
Idaho	20,096	20,296	20,507	20,523	20,775	20,855	21,142	21,388	21,703	21,846	22,016	22,232
% Ch	5.2%	4.1%	4.2%	0.3%	5.0%	1.6%	5.6%	4.7%	6.0%	2.7%	3.1%	4.0%
National	24,942	25,172	25,404	25,660	25,970	26,201	26,436	26,737	27,016	27,299	27,549	27,816
% Ch	6.4%	3.7%	3.7%	4.1%	4.9%	3.6%	3.6%	4.6%	4.2%	4.3%	3.7%	3.9%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 1992 \$												
Idaho	18,054	18,182	18,310	18,276	18,500	18,530	18,737	18,904	19,124	19,134	19,194	19,268
% Ch	2.6%	2.9%	2.8%	-0.8%	5.0%	0.7%	4.5%	3.6%	4.7%	0.2%	1.3%	1.6%
National	22,408	22,552	22,684	22,851	23,128	23,281	23,430	23,634	23,807	23,911	24,018	24,108
% Ch	3.8%	2.6%	2.4%	3.0%	4.9%	2.7%	2.6%	3.5%	3.0%	1.8%	1.8%	1.5%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE												
Idaho	24,470	24,649	24,991	25,084	25,590	25,479	26,004	26,086	26,659	26,979	27,250	27,511
% Ch	4.3%	3.0%	5.7%	1.5%	8.3%	-1.7%	8.5%	1.3%	9.1%	4.9%	4.1%	3.9%
National	31,277	31,526	31,832	32,191	32,555	32,820	33,122	33,443	33,821	34,139	34,511	34,829
% Ch	5.8%	3.2%	3.9%	4.6%	4.6%	3.3%	3.7%	3.9%	4.6%	3.8%	4.4%	3.7%

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OCTOBER 1999

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	2000				2001				2002			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GROSS DOM. PRODUCT (Billions)												
Current Dollars	9,175.4	9,263.9	9,372.1	9,482.0	9,616.0	9,710.9	9,796.8	9,887.7	9,998.8	#####	#####	#####
% Ch	2.8%	3.9%	4.8%	4.8%	5.8%	4.0%	3.6%	3.8%	4.6%	3.7%	4.0%	4.5%
1992 Chain-Weighted	7,968.6	8,016.9	8,078.7	8,136.3	8,209.6	8,255.6	8,294.0	8,335.1	8,384.6	8,422.8	8,466.3	8,519.4
% Ch	1.3%	2.4%	3.1%	2.9%	3.7%	2.3%	1.9%	2.0%	2.4%	1.8%	2.1%	2.5%
PERSONAL INCOME - CURR \$												
Idaho (Millions)	28,432	28,789	29,140	29,509	29,917	30,313	30,687	31,042	31,460	31,836	32,219	32,615
% Ch	6.0%	5.1%	5.0%	5.2%	5.6%	5.4%	5.0%	4.7%	5.5%	4.9%	4.9%	5.0%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	27,742	28,063	28,389	28,739	29,174	29,562	29,933	30,295	30,709	31,078	31,453	31,846
% Ch	6.0%	4.7%	4.7%	5.0%	6.2%	5.4%	5.1%	4.9%	5.6%	4.9%	4.9%	5.1%
National (Billions)	7,717	7,801	7,887	7,978	8,089	8,181	8,263	8,345	8,442	8,524	8,607	8,699
% Ch	5.5%	4.4%	4.5%	4.7%	5.7%	4.6%	4.1%	4.0%	4.8%	3.9%	4.0%	4.3%
PERSONAL INCOME - 1992 \$												
Idaho (Millions)	24,530	24,729	24,922	25,125	25,354	25,558	25,739	25,899	26,102	26,270	26,441	26,620
% Ch	4.1%	3.3%	3.2%	3.3%	3.7%	3.2%	2.9%	2.5%	3.2%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%
Idaho Nonfarm (Millions)	23,934	24,106	24,280	24,470	24,725	24,925	25,106	25,276	25,478	25,645	25,812	25,991
% Ch	4.1%	2.9%	2.9%	3.2%	4.2%	3.3%	2.9%	2.7%	3.2%	2.6%	2.6%	2.8%
National (Billions)	6,660	6,704	6,749	6,796	6,857	6,899	6,932	6,964	7,006	7,035	7,065	7,101
% Ch	3.7%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%	3.6%	2.5%	1.9%	1.8%	2.5%	1.7%	1.7%	2.1%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - CURR \$												
Idaho	22,467	22,656	22,849	23,059	23,294	23,521	23,733	23,931	24,172	24,386	24,598	24,820
% Ch	4.3%	3.4%	3.4%	3.7%	4.1%	4.0%	3.7%	3.4%	4.1%	3.6%	3.5%	3.7%
National	28,130	28,376	28,628	28,897	29,240	29,512	29,746	29,980	30,269	30,497	30,735	30,999
% Ch	4.6%	3.5%	3.6%	3.8%	4.8%	3.8%	3.2%	3.2%	3.9%	3.1%	3.2%	3.5%
PER CAPITA PERS INC - 1992 \$												
Idaho	19,383	19,461	19,542	19,634	19,742	19,832	19,906	19,966	20,055	20,122	20,186	20,257
% Ch	2.4%	1.6%	1.7%	1.9%	2.2%	1.8%	1.5%	1.2%	1.8%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
National	24,277	24,385	24,498	24,618	24,785	24,888	24,955	25,018	25,119	25,171	25,228	25,306
% Ch	2.8%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.8%	1.7%	1.1%	1.0%	1.6%	0.8%	0.9%	1.2%
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE												
Idaho	27,787	28,049	28,342	28,648	28,934	29,220	29,509	29,774	30,045	30,321	30,596	30,869
% Ch	4.1%	3.8%	4.2%	4.4%	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%	3.6%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.6%
National	35,153	35,477	35,822	36,153	36,514	36,838	37,154	37,465	37,826	38,152	38,478	38,809
% Ch	3.8%	3.7%	4.0%	3.7%	4.1%	3.6%	3.5%	3.4%	3.9%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%

National Variables Forecast by Standard and Poor's DRI
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1999

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST
QUARTERLY DETAIL
OCTOBER 1999

PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR \$\$

	1997				1998				1999			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	12,789	13,008	13,293	13,375	13,720	13,814	14,159	14,285	14,728	14,912	15,145	15,382
% Ch	9.1%	7.0%	9.1%	2.5%	10.7%	2.8%	10.4%	3.6%	13.0%	5.1%	6.4%	6.4%
National (Billions)	3,798	3,855	3,916	3,990	4,062	4,118	4,177	4,243	4,317	4,378	4,447	4,503
% Ch	8.5%	6.1%	6.4%	7.8%	7.4%	5.6%	5.9%	6.4%	7.2%	5.8%	6.4%	5.2%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	350	359	366	339	224	234	229	376	300	266	241	262
% Ch	-51.3%	10.7%	8.0%	-26.4%	-80.9%	19.1%	-8.3%	626.8%	-59.5%	-38.1%	-32.6%	40.1%
National (Billions)	36	38	36	31	27	28	25	35	22	24	14	16
% Ch	-2.9%	16.8%	-15.5%	-44.0%	-42.3%	5.3%	-32.2%	261.8%	-82.4%	23.6%	-87.5%	58.4%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	2,621	2,702	2,734	2,759	2,827	2,848	2,895	2,969	3,057	3,117	3,153	3,182
% Ch	10.2%	12.9%	4.8%	3.7%	10.2%	3.0%	6.8%	10.6%	12.4%	8.1%	4.7%	3.7%
National (Billions)	504	512	520	527	537	544	551	562	576	587	593	598
% Ch	6.3%	6.5%	6.5%	5.0%	8.0%	5.5%	5.2%	8.4%	10.1%	7.8%	4.5%	3.6%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST												
Idaho (Millions)	4,108	4,151	4,190	4,213	4,233	4,276	4,321	4,350	4,369	4,427	4,486	4,531
% Ch	9.0%	4.3%	3.8%	2.2%	1.9%	4.1%	4.3%	2.7%	1.8%	5.4%	5.5%	4.1%
National (Billions)	1,157	1,164	1,169	1,173	1,177	1,186	1,196	1,203	1,208	1,221	1,234	1,245
% Ch	5.5%	2.2%	2.0%	1.2%	1.4%	3.1%	3.3%	2.5%	1.5%	4.5%	4.5%	3.4%
OTHER LABOR INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	1,321	1,328	1,340	1,328	1,354	1,349	1,370	1,366	1,396	1,411	1,427	1,449
% Ch	4.0%	2.1%	3.7%	-3.5%	8.1%	-1.5%	6.4%	-1.2%	9.1%	4.3%	4.8%	6.3%
National (Billions)	390	392	394	397	403	406	408	411	415	420	424	429
% Ch	3.8%	1.9%	2.1%	3.5%	5.9%	2.9%	2.7%	2.6%	3.7%	4.8%	4.6%	4.8%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.												
Idaho (Millions)	3,961	3,978	3,999	4,026	4,113	4,141	4,166	4,197	4,257	4,284	4,317	4,374
% Ch	7.0%	1.7%	2.1%	2.7%	8.9%	2.8%	2.4%	3.0%	5.8%	2.6%	3.1%	5.4%
National (Billions)	1,100	1,107	1,114	1,121	1,139	1,146	1,153	1,158	1,175	1,181	1,187	1,200
% Ch	7.9%	2.3%	2.6%	2.4%	6.8%	2.4%	2.5%	1.9%	6.0%	2.1%	1.9%	4.5%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.												
Idaho (Millions)	1,224	1,247	1,275	1,280	1,312	1,315	1,342	1,348	1,402	1,418	1,438	1,455
% Ch	11.9%	7.7%	9.3%	1.6%	10.4%	0.9%	8.5%	1.8%	17.0%	4.5%	5.9%	4.7%
National (Billions)	320	324	328	334	341	345	349	354	363	368	373	376
% Ch	9.5%	5.3%	5.6%	6.7%	9.1%	5.0%	5.2%	5.4%	10.9%	5.1%	5.8%	3.5%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT												
Idaho (Millions)	241	246	248	258	267	276	280	285	282	286	291	296
% Ch	27.0%	8.6%	3.3%	17.1%	14.7%	14.2%	5.9%	7.3%	-4.1%	5.6%	7.0%	7.1%

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PERSONAL INCOME -- CURR \$\$

	2000				2001				2002			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
WAGE AND SALARY PAYMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	15,639	15,869	16,090	16,326	16,590	16,855	17,114	17,352	17,599	17,839	18,076	18,310
% Ch	6.8%	6.0%	5.7%	6.0%	6.6%	6.6%	6.3%	5.7%	5.8%	5.6%	5.4%	5.3%
National (Billions)	4,568	4,629	4,692	4,756	4,827	4,890	4,946	5,001	5,060	5,111	5,165	5,220
% Ch	5.9%	5.4%	5.5%	5.6%	6.1%	5.3%	4.7%	4.5%	4.8%	4.2%	4.2%	4.4%
FARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	268	298	319	334	304	309	311	301	302	306	312	313
% Ch	8.2%	52.8%	32.8%	20.2%	-31.5%	6.4%	2.0%	-11.7%	1.1%	5.9%	7.9%	0.7%
National (Billions)	18	20	22	23	24	25	25	24	24	25	25	25
% Ch	65.5%	61.3%	37.9%	22.0%	19.7%	8.1%	3.6%	-12.7%	4.4%	7.5%	9.3%	0.9%
NONFARM PROPRIETORS INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	3,181	3,203	3,243	3,280	3,329	3,355	3,379	3,409	3,449	3,479	3,513	3,554
% Ch	-0.2%	2.8%	5.0%	4.7%	6.2%	3.2%	2.9%	3.6%	4.8%	3.5%	3.9%	4.7%
National (Billions)	598	602	609	616	625	630	634	639	647	652	658	665
% Ch	-0.2%	2.7%	4.8%	4.5%	5.9%	3.0%	2.8%	3.4%	4.7%	3.4%	3.8%	4.5%
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST												
Idaho (Millions)	4,594	4,618	4,644	4,675	4,711	4,757	4,792	4,821	4,848	4,888	4,929	4,974
% Ch	5.7%	2.0%	2.3%	2.8%	3.1%	4.0%	3.0%	2.4%	2.3%	3.3%	3.4%	3.7%
National (Billions)	1,260	1,266	1,271	1,278	1,286	1,298	1,307	1,313	1,319	1,327	1,336	1,346
% Ch	5.1%	1.7%	1.7%	2.2%	2.6%	3.7%	2.7%	1.9%	1.8%	2.6%	2.7%	3.0%
OTHER LABOR INCOME												
Idaho (Millions)	1,474	1,483	1,492	1,514	1,537	1,559	1,583	1,601	1,622	1,643	1,664	1,682
% Ch	6.9%	2.4%	2.6%	5.9%	6.2%	6.1%	6.1%	4.6%	5.4%	5.4%	5.2%	4.3%
National (Billions)	435	437	440	445	451	457	461	465	470	474	479	483
% Ch	5.7%	1.7%	2.4%	5.2%	5.5%	4.6%	4.3%	3.3%	4.2%	3.8%	3.8%	3.3%
GOVT. TRANSFERS TO INDIV.												
Idaho (Millions)	4,457	4,511	4,556	4,601	4,690	4,739	4,791	4,861	4,959	5,017	5,078	5,154
% Ch	7.7%	4.9%	4.1%	4.1%	7.9%	4.2%	4.5%	5.9%	8.4%	4.7%	4.9%	6.2%
National (Billions)	1,220	1,233	1,244	1,255	1,278	1,290	1,302	1,320	1,346	1,360	1,375	1,394
% Ch	7.0%	4.2%	3.6%	3.6%	7.5%	3.7%	4.1%	5.5%	7.9%	4.3%	4.4%	5.7%
CONTRIB. FOR SOCIAL INSUR.												
Idaho (Millions)	1,482	1,497	1,515	1,538	1,565	1,589	1,616	1,639	1,663	1,684	1,705	1,728
% Ch	7.7%	4.1%	5.0%	6.1%	7.2%	6.2%	7.0%	5.9%	6.0%	5.3%	5.1%	5.5%
National (Billions)	383	386	390	396	402	407	412	417	422	426	430	435
% Ch	6.7%	3.5%	4.8%	5.7%	6.7%	4.9%	5.3%	4.6%	4.9%	3.8%	3.9%	4.5%
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT												
Idaho (Millions)	301	306	311	316	321	327	332	337	343	348	353	358
% Ch	7.5%	6.6%	6.2%	6.6%	7.2%	7.2%	6.9%	6.2%	6.3%	6.0%	5.9%	5.7%

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IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

QUARTERLY DETAIL

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EMPLOYMENT

	1997				1998				1999			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	502,819	507,574	511,747	512,887	515,639	521,185	523,372	526,102	530,510	531,403	534,607	538,109
% Ch	4.4%	3.8%	3.3%	0.9%	2.2%	4.4%	1.7%	2.1%	3.4%	0.7%	2.4%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	121,447	122,294	123,006	123,946	124,771	125,462	126,113	126,865	127,640	128,244	128,848	129,298
% Ch	2.6%	2.8%	2.4%	3.1%	2.7%	2.2%	2.1%	2.4%	2.5%	1.9%	1.9%	1.4%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho	108,944	109,441	109,802	111,429	111,056	111,489	111,313	111,134	112,727	110,318	110,577	111,282
% Ch	4.5%	1.8%	1.3%	6.1%	-1.3%	1.6%	-0.6%	-0.6%	5.9%	-8.3%	0.9%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	24,771	24,883	25,008	25,181	25,363	25,393	25,306	25,319	25,310	25,222	25,175	25,067
% Ch	2.0%	1.8%	2.0%	2.8%	2.9%	0.5%	-1.4%	0.2%	-0.2%	-1.4%	-0.7%	-1.7%
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	73,833	74,281	74,920	75,407	76,140	76,513	76,217	75,608	75,764	75,436	75,796	76,208
% Ch	1.6%	2.5%	3.5%	2.6%	3.9%	2.0%	-1.5%	-3.2%	0.8%	-1.7%	1.9%	2.2%
National (Thousands)	18,575	18,626	18,698	18,805	18,876	18,851	18,719	18,645	18,542	18,432	18,398	18,296
% Ch	1.0%	1.1%	1.5%	2.3%	1.5%	-0.5%	-2.8%	-1.6%	-2.2%	-2.4%	-0.7%	-2.2%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	44,567	45,032	45,810	46,735	47,234	47,449	47,152	46,864	46,613	46,521	46,850	47,037
% Ch	1.2%	4.2%	7.1%	8.3%	4.3%	1.8%	-2.5%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-0.8%	2.9%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	10,896	10,953	11,046	11,146	11,228	11,224	11,134	11,098	11,030	10,974	10,987	10,929
% Ch	2.0%	2.1%	3.4%	3.7%	3.0%	-0.1%	-3.2%	-1.3%	-2.4%	-2.0%	0.5%	-2.1%
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS												
Idaho	14,381	14,234	14,152	14,191	13,741	13,918	13,661	13,613	13,537	13,315	13,359	13,333
% Ch	0.2%	-4.0%	-2.3%	1.1%	-12.1%	5.3%	-7.2%	-1.4%	-2.2%	-6.4%	1.3%	-0.8%
National (Thousands)	788	795	798	803	808	811	813	820	827	824	826	823
% Ch	1.5%	3.6%	1.7%	2.2%	2.5%	1.7%	1.2%	3.3%	3.3%	-1.4%	1.1%	-1.6%
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc.												
Idaho	4,424	4,425	4,393	4,417	4,303	4,287	4,351	4,401	4,487	4,404	4,248	4,249
% Ch	4.1%	0.1%	-2.8%	2.2%	-10.0%	-1.5%	6.1%	4.7%	8.1%	-7.2%	-13.5%	0.1%
National (Thousands)	2,015	2,024	2,035	2,051	2,068	2,068	2,062	2,063	2,062	2,056	2,056	2,047
% Ch	1.2%	1.8%	2.3%	3.2%	3.2%	0.0%	-1.2%	0.3%	-0.3%	-1.0%	-0.1%	-1.8%
ELEC & NONELEC MACH												
Idaho	20,612	21,151	21,907	22,671	23,548	23,482	23,227	22,978	22,655	22,863	23,280	23,521
% Ch	2.3%	10.9%	15.1%	14.7%	16.4%	-1.1%	-4.3%	-4.2%	-5.5%	3.7%	7.5%	4.2%
National (Thousands)	3,811	3,834	3,872	3,913	3,942	3,933	3,901	3,852	3,805	3,787	3,790	3,783
% Ch	2.2%	2.5%	4.0%	4.3%	3.0%	-0.8%	-3.2%	-4.9%	-4.9%	-1.8%	0.3%	-0.7%
OTHER DURABLES												
Idaho	5,151	5,223	5,358	5,456	5,643	5,762	5,913	5,872	5,933	5,939	5,964	5,934
% Ch	-2.5%	5.7%	10.8%	7.5%	14.4%	8.7%	10.9%	-2.7%	4.2%	0.4%	1.7%	-2.0%
National (Thousands)	4,282	4,300	4,340	4,379	4,411	4,412	4,358	4,363	4,337	4,307	4,316	4,277
% Ch	2.2%	1.7%	3.8%	3.6%	3.0%	0.1%	-4.8%	0.4%	-2.3%	-2.7%	0.8%	-3.6%

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IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

QUARTERLY DETAIL

OCTOBER 1999

EMPLOYMENT

	2000				2001				2002			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT												
Idaho	541,698	544,650	546,699	548,965	552,361	555,921	559,164	562,049	564,967	567,627	570,154	572,615
% Ch	2.7%	2.2%	1.5%	1.7%	2.5%	2.6%	2.4%	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%
National (Thousands)	129,942	130,469	130,967	131,552	132,195	132,739	133,126	133,472	133,757	133,976	134,220	134,509
% Ch	2.0%	1.6%	1.5%	1.8%	2.0%	1.7%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%
GOODS PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho	111,537	111,904	112,382	112,969	113,957	115,003	115,793	116,388	117,036	117,537	117,923	118,222
% Ch	0.9%	1.3%	1.7%	2.1%	3.5%	3.7%	2.8%	2.1%	2.2%	1.7%	1.3%	1.0%
National (Thousands)	25,003	24,871	24,766	24,716	24,711	24,717	24,664	24,599	24,539	24,483	24,425	24,379
% Ch	-1.0%	-2.1%	-1.7%	-0.8%	-0.1%	0.1%	-0.9%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.8%
MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	76,037	76,383	76,943	77,503	78,279	79,007	79,538	79,918	80,430	80,937	81,431	81,813
% Ch	-0.9%	1.8%	3.0%	2.9%	4.1%	3.8%	2.7%	1.9%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	1.9%
National (Thousands)	18,222	18,133	18,055	18,021	18,034	18,075	18,056	17,999	17,940	17,892	17,850	17,794
% Ch	-1.6%	-1.9%	-1.7%	-0.8%	0.3%	0.9%	-0.4%	-1.3%	-1.3%	-1.1%	-0.9%	-1.2%
DURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	46,897	47,066	47,383	47,733	48,254	48,737	49,148	49,468	49,887	50,305	50,731	51,073
% Ch	-1.2%	1.5%	2.7%	3.0%	4.4%	4.1%	3.4%	2.6%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	2.7%
National (Thousands)	10,861	10,806	10,761	10,742	10,751	10,778	10,769	10,744	10,719	10,701	10,684	10,655
% Ch	-2.5%	-2.0%	-1.7%	-0.7%	0.3%	1.0%	-0.3%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.7%	-0.7%	-1.1%
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS												
Idaho	13,235	13,128	13,053	12,999	12,991	12,943	12,830	12,731	12,661	12,583	12,480	12,376
% Ch	-2.9%	-3.2%	-2.3%	-1.6%	-0.3%	-1.5%	-3.5%	-3.0%	-2.2%	-2.4%	-3.2%	-3.3%
National (Thousands)	823	821	818	816	818	818	816	814	812	810	807	803
% Ch	0.2%	-1.2%	-1.5%	-0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	-0.9%	-0.7%	-0.9%	-1.1%	-1.7%	-1.7%
STONE, CLAY, GLASS, etc.												
Idaho	4,281	4,279	4,274	4,280	4,297	4,335	4,370	4,385	4,396	4,411	4,417	4,413
% Ch	3.1%	-0.1%	-0.5%	0.5%	1.6%	3.6%	3.2%	1.4%	1.0%	1.4%	0.5%	-0.3%
National (Thousands)	2,035	2,023	2,011	2,007	2,008	2,012	2,010	2,007	2,004	2,002	1,999	1,997
% Ch	-2.3%	-2.3%	-2.4%	-0.8%	0.1%	0.8%	-0.3%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-0.4%	-0.6%	-0.5%
ELEC & NONELEC MACH												
Idaho	23,676	23,993	24,308	24,644	25,036	25,429	25,836	26,230	26,633	27,067	27,515	27,961
% Ch	2.7%	5.5%	5.4%	5.6%	6.5%	6.4%	6.6%	6.2%	6.3%	6.7%	6.8%	6.6%
National (Thousands)	3,761	3,758	3,753	3,760	3,775	3,797	3,799	3,800	3,798	3,800	3,801	3,800
% Ch	-2.3%	-0.3%	-0.6%	0.8%	1.6%	2.4%	0.3%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
OTHER DURABLES												
Idaho	5,706	5,665	5,747	5,810	5,930	6,030	6,112	6,122	6,197	6,244	6,319	6,322
% Ch	-14.5%	-2.8%	5.9%	4.4%	8.5%	7.0%	5.5%	0.6%	5.0%	3.0%	4.9%	0.2%
National (Thousands)	4,242	4,204	4,179	4,158	4,150	4,152	4,144	4,123	4,104	4,089	4,077	4,055
% Ch	-3.2%	-3.5%	-2.3%	-2.0%	-0.8%	0.2%	-0.8%	-2.0%	-1.8%	-1.5%	-1.1%	-2.2%

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QUARTERLY DETAIL

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EMPLOYMENT

	1997				1998				1999			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
MANUFACTURING (continued)												
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	29,266	29,249	29,110	28,672	28,906	29,064	29,065	28,744	29,152	28,915	28,946	29,170
% Ch	2.2%	-0.2%	-1.9%	-5.9%	3.3%	2.2%	0.0%	-4.3%	5.8%	-3.2%	0.4%	3.1%
National (Thousands)	7,679	7,673	7,652	7,658	7,648	7,627	7,585	7,547	7,512	7,457	7,411	7,367
% Ch	-0.3%	-0.3%	-1.1%	0.3%	-0.6%	-1.1%	-2.2%	-2.0%	-1.9%	-2.9%	-2.5%	-2.3%
FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	17,958	17,835	17,645	17,191	17,234	17,394	17,449	17,069	17,476	17,171	17,156	17,328
% Ch	4.1%	-2.7%	-4.2%	-9.9%	1.0%	3.8%	1.3%	-8.4%	9.9%	-6.8%	-0.4%	4.1%
National (Thousands)	1,690	1,686	1,680	1,685	1,685	1,686	1,682	1,689	1,696	1,686	1,675	1,668
% Ch	0.8%	-0.9%	-1.4%	1.3%	-0.2%	0.4%	-1.0%	1.8%	1.5%	-2.3%	-2.5%	-1.5%
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN												
Idaho	11,025	10,689	10,414	10,077	9,929	10,113	10,172	9,767	10,071	9,893	9,816	9,930
% Ch	5.5%	-11.6%	-9.9%	-12.3%	-5.7%	7.6%	2.4%	-15.0%	13.0%	-6.9%	-3.1%	4.7%
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	6,934	7,146	7,231	7,114	7,305	7,281	7,277	7,302	7,405	7,278	7,340	7,398
% Ch	1.9%	12.8%	4.8%	-6.3%	11.2%	-1.3%	-0.2%	1.4%	5.7%	-6.7%	3.5%	3.2%
PAPER, PRINTING, PUBLISH.												
Idaho	7,120	7,187	7,282	7,273	7,406	7,434	7,447	7,477	7,368	7,477	7,463	7,455
% Ch	-4.8%	3.8%	5.4%	-0.5%	7.5%	1.5%	0.7%	1.7%	-5.7%	6.1%	-0.8%	-0.4%
National (Thousands)	2,227	2,237	2,237	2,241	2,245	2,244	2,239	2,230	2,222	2,213	2,209	2,197
% Ch	0.3%	1.7%	0.1%	0.7%	0.8%	-0.2%	-0.9%	-1.6%	-1.4%	-1.7%	-0.7%	-2.1%
CHEMICALS												
Idaho	2,331	2,304	2,237	2,266	2,355	2,386	2,347	2,342	2,345	2,308	2,350	2,392
% Ch	7.5%	-4.6%	-11.1%	5.3%	16.5%	5.4%	-6.3%	-1.0%	0.5%	-6.0%	7.4%	7.3%
National (Thousands)	1,034	1,036	1,035	1,040	1,041	1,043	1,044	1,042	1,040	1,036	1,033	1,029
% Ch	0.4%	0.6%	-0.4%	1.9%	0.6%	0.8%	0.1%	-0.5%	-1.0%	-1.5%	-1.1%	-1.4%
OTHER NONDURABLES												
Idaho	1,856	1,924	1,946	1,941	1,912	1,851	1,822	1,855	1,964	1,958	1,977	1,996
% Ch	6.4%	15.3%	4.7%	-0.9%	-6.0%	-12.1%	-6.1%	7.5%	25.5%	-1.1%	3.9%	3.8%
National (Thousands)	2,728	2,715	2,700	2,693	2,677	2,653	2,620	2,586	2,554	2,523	2,494	2,473
% Ch	-1.6%	-1.9%	-2.1%	-1.1%	-2.4%	-3.5%	-4.8%	-5.2%	-4.8%	-4.8%	-4.5%	-3.4%
MINING												
Idaho	3,193	3,151	3,017	3,033	2,945	2,940	2,909	2,818	2,752	2,624	2,550	2,539
%Ch	2.2%	-5.2%	-15.9%	2.1%	-11.2%	-0.6%	-4.2%	-11.9%	-9.1%	-17.4%	-10.7%	-1.8%
National (Thousands)	590	595	599	601	606	596	585	574	554	532	527	528
%Ch	5.4%	3.2%	2.9%	1.3%	2.9%	-6.2%	-7.0%	-7.5%	-13.0%	-15.2%	-3.8%	1.1%
METAL MINING												
Idaho	1,961	1,891	1,764	1,755	1,724	1,734	1,685	1,627	1,591	1,526	1,483	1,485
%Ch	0.3%	-13.5%	-24.2%	-2.0%	-7.0%	2.3%	-10.9%	-12.9%	-8.6%	-15.3%	-10.8%	0.5%
OTHER MINING												
Idaho	1,232	1,260	1,253	1,278	1,221	1,206	1,224	1,191	1,161	1,097	1,067	1,053
% Ch	5.3%	9.3%	-2.3%	8.2%	-16.7%	-4.6%	6.1%	-10.4%	-9.8%	-20.1%	-10.6%	-4.9%

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EMPLOYMENT

	2000				2001				2002			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
MANUFACTURING (continued)												
NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING												
Idaho	29,140	29,317	29,561	29,770	30,025	30,269	30,391	30,450	30,543	30,632	30,700	30,740
% Ch	-0.4%	2.5%	3.4%	2.9%	3.5%	3.3%	1.6%	0.8%	1.2%	1.2%	0.9%	0.5%
National (Thousands)	7,361	7,327	7,295	7,279	7,283	7,296	7,287	7,255	7,220	7,191	7,166	7,139
% Ch	-0.3%	-1.8%	-1.8%	-0.8%	0.2%	0.7%	-0.5%	-1.7%	-1.9%	-1.6%	-1.4%	-1.5%
FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	17,255	17,400	17,584	17,714	17,869	18,015	18,033	18,000	18,017	18,049	18,061	18,046
% Ch	-1.7%	3.4%	4.3%	3.0%	3.6%	3.3%	0.4%	-0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%	-0.3%
National (Thousands)	1,670	1,669	1,665	1,666	1,670	1,677	1,679	1,678	1,674	1,670	1,666	1,663
% Ch	0.5%	-0.4%	-0.7%	0.0%	1.0%	1.8%	0.5%	-0.3%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN												
Idaho	9,880	9,951	10,021	10,088	10,211	10,366	10,385	10,342	10,310	10,285	10,242	10,186
% Ch	-2.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	5.0%	6.2%	0.7%	-1.7%	-1.2%	-1.0%	-1.7%	-2.2%
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING												
Idaho	7,375	7,450	7,564	7,626	7,658	7,648	7,647	7,658	7,707	7,764	7,819	7,860
% Ch	-1.2%	4.1%	6.3%	3.3%	1.7%	-0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	2.6%	3.0%	2.9%	2.1%
PAPER, PRINTING, PUBLISH.												
Idaho	7,468	7,472	7,489	7,516	7,544	7,589	7,644	7,691	7,728	7,748	7,762	7,775
% Ch	0.7%	0.2%	0.9%	1.5%	1.5%	2.4%	2.9%	2.5%	1.9%	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%
National (Thousands)	2,194	2,182	2,175	2,174	2,178	2,181	2,181	2,176	2,169	2,161	2,153	2,145
% Ch	-0.5%	-2.2%	-1.2%	-0.2%	0.6%	0.7%	-0.1%	-0.8%	-1.3%	-1.5%	-1.4%	-1.5%
CHEMICALS												
Idaho	2,421	2,444	2,469	2,502	2,546	2,585	2,623	2,658	2,689	2,719	2,750	2,783
% Ch	4.9%	3.9%	4.1%	5.5%	7.1%	6.4%	5.9%	5.6%	4.8%	4.5%	4.7%	4.9%
National (Thousands)	1,029	1,025	1,022	1,020	1,020	1,022	1,021	1,020	1,018	1,016	1,015	1,014
% Ch	-0.1%	-1.6%	-1.2%	-0.5%	-0.2%	0.6%	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.6%
OTHER NONDURABLES												
Idaho	1,996	2,000	2,019	2,038	2,067	2,080	2,092	2,101	2,109	2,116	2,127	2,136
% Ch	0.0%	1.0%	3.7%	3.9%	5.7%	2.6%	2.3%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	2.0%	1.8%
National (Thousands)	2,468	2,452	2,432	2,419	2,416	2,417	2,406	2,382	2,360	2,344	2,332	2,318
% Ch	-0.8%	-2.5%	-3.2%	-2.2%	-0.5%	0.1%	-1.7%	-4.0%	-3.6%	-2.7%	-2.1%	-2.3%
MINING												
Idaho	2,558	2,581	2,607	2,620	2,642	2,663	2,621	2,610	2,633	2,628	2,578	2,572
%Ch	3.1%	3.7%	4.0%	2.0%	3.5%	3.1%	-6.1%	-1.6%	3.5%	-0.7%	-7.3%	-1.0%
National (Thousands)	532	532	535	533	523	515	505	497	490	483	471	466
%Ch	2.9%	-0.2%	2.0%	-1.0%	-7.5%	-6.3%	-7.0%	-6.2%	-5.6%	-5.7%	-9.3%	-4.4%
METAL MINING												
Idaho	1,500	1,514	1,525	1,526	1,538	1,553	1,528	1,524	1,539	1,536	1,502	1,498
%Ch	4.0%	3.9%	2.9%	0.2%	3.2%	3.9%	-6.2%	-1.2%	4.2%	-0.8%	-8.6%	-1.1%
OTHER MINING												
Idaho	1,058	1,067	1,082	1,094	1,104	1,110	1,093	1,087	1,093	1,091	1,076	1,073
% Ch	1.8%	3.4%	5.5%	4.7%	3.9%	2.1%	-6.0%	-2.3%	2.5%	-0.7%	-5.5%	-0.9%

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EMPLOYMENT

	1997				1998				1999			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GOODS PRODUCING (continued)												
CONSTRUCTION												
Idaho	31,918	32,009	31,865	32,989	31,972	32,036	32,188	32,707	34,211	32,258	32,230	32,536
% Ch	11.9%	1.1%	-1.8%	14.9%	-11.8%	0.8%	1.9%	6.6%	19.7%	-20.9%	-0.3%	3.9%
National (Thousands)	5,606	5,662	5,711	5,775	5,881	5,946	6,001	6,100	6,213	6,259	6,250	6,243
% Ch	4.8%	4.1%	3.5%	4.6%	7.5%	4.5%	3.8%	6.7%	7.6%	3.0%	-0.5%	-0.5%
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho	393,875	398,133	401,944	401,458	404,583	409,695	412,059	414,968	417,783	421,085	424,030	426,826
% Ch	4.4%	4.4%	3.9%	-0.5%	3.1%	5.2%	2.3%	2.9%	2.7%	3.2%	2.8%	2.7%
National (Thousands)	96,676	97,410	97,998	98,765	99,409	100,070	100,807	101,545	102,331	103,021	103,673	104,231
% Ch	2.8%	3.1%	2.4%	3.2%	2.6%	2.7%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%	2.7%	2.6%	2.2%
FINANCE, INSUR, REAL ESTATE												
Idaho	25,275	25,310	25,384	25,592	22,741	22,830	22,907	23,218	23,656	23,825	23,897	23,966
% Ch	6.7%	0.6%	1.2%	3.3%	-37.7%	1.6%	1.4%	5.5%	7.8%	2.9%	1.2%	1.2%
National (Thousands)	7,017	7,073	7,134	7,207	7,286	7,374	7,447	7,519	7,582	7,624	7,663	7,710
% Ch	2.5%	3.2%	3.5%	4.2%	4.4%	4.9%	4.0%	3.9%	3.4%	2.2%	2.1%	2.5%
TRANS, COMMUN, PUBLIC UTIL												
Idaho	23,961	24,134	24,310	24,567	24,959	25,396	25,689	25,923	26,467	26,032	26,123	26,255
% Ch	-0.9%	2.9%	2.9%	4.3%	6.5%	7.2%	4.7%	3.7%	8.7%	-6.4%	1.4%	2.0%
National (Thousands)	6,355	6,408	6,387	6,479	6,526	6,575	6,623	6,671	6,721	6,762	6,800	6,830
% Ch	4.4%	3.4%	-1.3%	5.9%	2.9%	3.0%	2.9%	2.9%	3.1%	2.5%	2.3%	1.8%
TRADE												
Idaho	127,847	129,575	129,753	128,822	130,678	133,549	133,549	132,646	134,010	135,081	136,255	137,163
% Ch	5.4%	5.5%	0.5%	-2.8%	5.9%	9.1%	0.0%	-2.7%	4.2%	3.2%	3.5%	2.7%
National (Thousands)	28,443	28,552	28,645	28,813	28,916	29,036	29,203	29,343	29,541	29,732	29,920	30,066
% Ch	1.2%	1.5%	1.3%	2.4%	1.4%	1.7%	2.3%	1.9%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.0%
SERVICES												
Idaho	119,301	121,631	123,921	125,698	126,764	127,909	128,801	131,591	131,838	133,643	135,030	136,396
% Ch	4.9%	8.0%	7.7%	5.9%	3.4%	3.7%	2.8%	8.9%	0.8%	5.6%	4.2%	4.1%
National (Thousands)	35,397	35,871	36,248	36,631	37,004	37,329	37,681	38,069	38,442	38,808	39,085	39,341
% Ch	5.0%	5.5%	4.3%	4.3%	4.1%	3.6%	3.8%	4.2%	4.0%	3.9%	2.9%	2.7%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	84,482	84,612	85,652	83,429	86,459	87,275	88,337	88,888	89,027	89,789	90,137	90,488
% Ch	3.2%	0.6%	5.0%	-10.0%	15.3%	3.8%	5.0%	2.5%	0.6%	3.5%	1.6%	1.6%
National (Thousands)	16,745	16,804	16,895	16,950	17,000	17,079	17,169	17,233	17,336	17,423	17,547	17,634
% Ch	0.9%	1.4%	2.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.9%	2.1%	1.5%	2.4%	2.0%	2.9%	2.0%
Idaho Education	46,516	46,293	47,073	44,231	47,152	47,671	48,344	48,467	48,386	49,091	49,354	49,618
% Ch	2.8%	-1.9%	6.9%	-22.0%	29.1%	4.5%	5.8%	1.0%	-0.7%	6.0%	2.2%	2.2%
Idaho Other	37,966	38,319	38,579	39,198	39,307	39,604	39,994	40,420	40,641	40,697	40,783	40,870
% Ch	3.6%	3.8%	2.7%	6.6%	1.1%	3.1%	4.0%	4.3%	2.2%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	13,009	12,870	12,925	13,350	12,982	12,735	12,775	12,704	12,786	12,715	12,589	12,559
% Ch	3.0%	-4.2%	1.7%	13.8%	-10.6%	-7.4%	1.3%	-2.2%	2.6%	-2.2%	-3.9%	-1.0%
National (Thousands)	2,718	2,703	2,688	2,685	2,677	2,676	2,684	2,712	2,708	2,672	2,659	2,649
% Ch	-1.4%	-2.2%	-2.2%	-0.5%	-1.2%	-0.2%	1.3%	4.2%	-0.5%	-5.2%	-2.0%	-1.4%

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EMPLOYMENT

	2000				2001				2002			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GOODS PRODUCING (continued)												
CONSTRUCTION												
Idaho	32,942	32,940	32,832	32,846	33,035	33,334	33,634	33,859	33,973	33,972	33,914	33,838
% Ch	5.1%	0.0%	-1.3%	0.2%	2.3%	3.7%	3.7%	2.7%	1.4%	0.0%	-0.7%	-0.9%
National (Thousands)	6,249	6,206	6,176	6,162	6,155	6,128	6,103	6,103	6,109	6,108	6,104	6,119
% Ch	0.4%	-2.7%	-1.9%	-0.9%	-0.5%	-1.7%	-1.6%	0.0%	0.4%	-0.1%	-0.3%	0.9%
SERVICE PRODUCING SECTOR												
Idaho	430,161	432,746	434,317	435,996	438,404	440,918	443,371	445,661	447,931	450,090	452,231	454,393
% Ch	3.2%	2.4%	1.5%	1.6%	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
National (Thousands)	104,939	105,598	106,202	106,836	107,483	108,022	108,462	108,873	109,218	109,493	109,795	110,130
% Ch	2.7%	2.5%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.0%	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%
FINANCE, INSUR, REAL ESTATE												
Idaho	24,037	24,132	24,223	24,309	24,391	24,454	24,503	24,546	24,596	24,641	24,693	24,744
% Ch	1.2%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
National (Thousands)	7,757	7,767	7,808	7,848	7,876	7,915	7,941	7,959	7,981	7,995	8,007	8,016
% Ch	2.4%	0.5%	2.1%	2.1%	1.5%	2.0%	1.3%	0.9%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%
TRANS, COMMUN, PUBLIC UTIL												
Idaho	26,385	26,518	26,633	26,730	26,832	26,953	27,076	27,191	27,302	27,410	27,516	27,620
% Ch	2.0%	2.0%	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%
National (Thousands)	6,849	6,883	6,929	6,966	7,003	7,036	7,056	7,076	7,078	7,080	7,090	7,098
% Ch	1.1%	2.0%	2.7%	2.2%	2.1%	1.9%	1.1%	1.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%
TRADE												
Idaho	137,753	138,604	139,422	140,303	141,234	142,199	143,144	144,026	144,901	145,722	146,526	147,357
% Ch	1.7%	2.5%	2.4%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%	2.7%	2.5%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%
National (Thousands)	30,235	30,337	30,451	30,671	30,871	30,975	31,061	31,143	31,172	31,196	31,230	31,271
% Ch	2.3%	1.4%	1.5%	2.9%	2.6%	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
SERVICES												
Idaho	137,370	138,359	139,308	140,334	141,421	142,549	143,654	144,681	145,681	146,615	147,528	148,473
% Ch	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%	3.0%	3.1%	3.2%	3.1%	2.9%	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%	2.6%
National (Thousands)	39,592	39,842	40,211	40,572	40,879	41,167	41,400	41,608	41,816	41,979	42,152	42,349
% Ch	2.6%	2.6%	3.8%	3.6%	3.1%	2.8%	2.3%	2.0%	2.0%	1.6%	1.7%	1.9%
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	90,831	91,169	91,474	91,755	92,037	92,298	92,555	92,808	93,069	93,315	93,574	93,826
% Ch	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
National (Thousands)	17,761	17,841	17,937	18,034	18,124	18,205	18,287	18,377	18,466	18,540	18,614	18,700
% Ch	2.9%	1.8%	2.2%	2.2%	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%
Idaho Education	49,893	50,158	50,403	50,631	50,855	51,060	51,266	51,471	51,680	51,881	52,088	52,289
% Ch	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Idaho Other	40,938	41,011	41,070	41,124	41,183	41,238	41,288	41,337	41,389	41,434	41,487	41,537
% Ch	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT												
Idaho	13,785	13,964	13,258	12,566	12,489	12,465	12,439	12,409	12,381	12,386	12,393	12,374
% Ch	45.1%	5.3%	-18.7%	-19.3%	-2.4%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-1.0%	-0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	-0.6%
National (Thousands)	2,746	2,927	2,866	2,744	2,730	2,723	2,717	2,710	2,704	2,703	2,702	2,696
% Ch	15.4%	29.0%	-8.1%	-15.9%	-2.1%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-1.0%	-0.9%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.9%

National Variables Forecast by Standard and Poor's DRI
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1999

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

QUARTERLY DETAIL

OCTOBER 1999

MISCELLANEOUS

	1997				1998				1999			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	919.4	931.1	937.8	968.2	957.8	952.2	971.3	996.1	1,012.6	1,032.0	1,046.2	1,063.2
% Ch	4.9%	5.2%	2.9%	13.6%	-4.2%	-2.3%	8.2%	10.6%	6.8%	7.9%	5.6%	6.7%
National (Billions)	220.7	223.2	224.4	231.8	228.7	226.9	231.4	237.4	241.1	245.5	248.5	252.2
% Ch	4.3%	4.6%	2.2%	13.9%	-5.2%	-3.1%	8.2%	10.8%	6.4%	7.5%	5.0%	6.1%
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.												
Gross Domestic Product	111.0	111.4	111.8	112.1	112.3	112.6	112.8	113.1	113.5	114.0	114.3	114.7
% Ch	2.8%	1.7%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.1%	1.5%
Consumption Expenditures	111.3	111.6	112.0	112.3	112.3	112.5	112.8	113.1	113.5	114.2	114.7	115.4
% Ch	2.5%	1.1%	1.3%	1.1%	0.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	2.5%	1.9%	2.4%
Durable Goods	101.8	101.0	100.2	99.6	99.3	98.7	98.0	97.4	96.5	96.0	95.6	95.2
% Ch	-0.9%	-3.4%	-2.8%	-2.4%	-1.4%	-2.2%	-3.0%	-2.5%	-3.3%	-2.1%	-1.7%	-1.6%
Nondurable Goods	107.6	107.5	107.7	108.0	107.3	107.4	107.8	108.1	108.4	109.8	110.6	111.4
% Ch	2.0%	-0.2%	0.8%	0.9%	-2.2%	0.2%	1.5%	0.9%	1.4%	5.3%	2.8%	3.0%
Services	115.5	116.3	117.0	117.6	118.0	118.6	119.0	119.6	120.3	120.9	121.6	122.5
% Ch	3.5%	2.8%	2.5%	1.9%	1.4%	1.9%	1.7%	1.9%	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%	3.0%
Cons. Price Index (1982-84)	159.7	160.2	160.9	161.7	162.1	162.8	163.5	164.2	164.8	166.2	167.3	168.5
% Ch	2.5%	1.2%	1.9%	1.8%	1.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.7%	1.5%	3.5%	2.7%	3.0%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	5.28%	5.52%	5.53%	5.51%	5.52%	5.50%	5.53%	4.86%	4.73%	4.75%	5.11%	5.48%
Prime	8.27%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	7.92%	7.75%	7.75%	8.10%	8.48%
New Home Mortgage	7.82%	8.00%	7.66%	7.45%	7.23%	7.18%	7.07%	6.86%	6.91%	6.92%	7.38%	7.74%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	5.06%	5.05%	5.05%	5.09%	5.05%	4.98%	4.82%	4.26%	4.41%	4.45%	4.68%	5.08%
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES												
Lumber & Wood Products	113.1	115.1	114.1	114.5	115.6	116.4	117.7	119.2	121.6	121.4	121.3	121.0
% Ch	7.9%	7.3%	-3.4%	1.1%	4.0%	2.9%	4.4%	5.4%	8.2%	-0.7%	-0.3%	-1.2%
Office & Computer Equip.	365.2	398.5	445.9	485.2	556.1	623.6	675.4	742.3	798.8	883.4	960.7	1,024.4
% Ch	36.4%	41.7%	56.7%	40.2%	72.6%	58.1%	37.6%	45.9%	34.1%	49.6%	39.9%	29.3%
Electrical Machinery	230.9	245.9	262.8	273.7	278.2	282.8	292.7	304.8	310.3	327.4	342.6	351.1
% Ch	20.5%	28.6%	30.6%	17.6%	6.7%	6.8%	14.7%	17.7%	7.4%	23.9%	20.0%	10.2%
Electronic Components	443.5	494.3	560.6	597.4	610.0	624.7	674.8	744.4	772.5	841.3	912.3	963.8
% Ch	43.4%	54.3%	65.5%	28.9%	8.7%	10.0%	36.2%	48.1%	16.0%	40.7%	38.3%	24.6%
Food	107.7	107.6	108.0	108.5	110.1	110.0	108.2	110.5	111.9	111.0	110.9	112.2
% Ch	4.5%	-0.4%	1.6%	1.8%	5.8%	-0.1%	-6.5%	8.8%	5.2%	-3.3%	-0.2%	4.6%
Paper	113.1	113.5	115.3	115.8	115.5	115.0	115.0	114.3	116.3	114.6	114.7	115.4
% Ch	7.2%	1.6%	6.4%	1.7%	-0.9%	-1.8%	0.1%	-2.4%	7.2%	-5.9%	0.5%	2.2%
Agricultural Chemicals	102.5	104.5	104.1	103.3	105.8	106.8	112.1	108.6	109.4	110.7	111.4	111.0
% Ch	-0.9%	8.0%	-1.7%	-2.9%	9.9%	3.9%	21.3%	-11.8%	2.8%	4.8%	2.7%	-1.5%
Metals & Minerals Mining	114.9	115.2	115.9	117.4	119.6	117.4	116.5	119.3	119.5	116.4	115.5	115.7
% Ch	6.7%	1.0%	2.3%	5.2%	7.9%	-7.1%	-3.2%	10.0%	0.5%	-10.0%	-3.1%	1.0%

National Variables Forecast by Standard and Poor's DRI
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1999

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

QUARTERLY DETAIL

OCTOBER 1999

MISCELLANEOUS

	2000				2001				2002			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS												
Idaho (Millions)	1,080.0	1,099.4	1,117.4	1,132.3	1,145.0	1,156.8	1,168.7	1,189.4	1,203.0	1,214.8	1,227.4	1,250.6
% Ch	6.5%	7.4%	6.7%	5.4%	4.5%	4.2%	4.2%	7.3%	4.7%	4.0%	4.2%	7.8%
National (Billions)	256.0	260.4	264.6	268.0	270.8	273.4	276.0	280.9	284.0	286.6	289.4	294.9
% Ch	6.2%	7.1%	6.5%	5.2%	4.2%	3.9%	3.9%	7.3%	4.4%	3.8%	3.9%	7.7%
SELECTED CHAIN-WEIGHTED DEFL.												
Gross Domestic Product	115.2	115.6	116.1	116.6	117.2	117.7	118.2	118.7	119.3	119.8	120.4	121.0
% Ch	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%	1.9%	2.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
Consumption Expenditures	115.9	116.4	116.9	117.4	118.0	118.6	119.2	119.9	120.5	121.2	121.9	122.5
% Ch	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Durable Goods	94.9	94.6	94.3	94.1	93.9	93.7	93.6	93.6	93.5	93.5	93.4	93.4
% Ch	-1.4%	-1.2%	-1.1%	-1.0%	-0.9%	-0.6%	-0.4%	-0.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%
Nondurable Goods	111.8	112.2	112.7	113.2	113.7	114.3	115.0	115.6	116.4	117.0	117.7	118.3
% Ch	1.3%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.6%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%
Services	123.3	124.1	124.8	125.5	126.3	127.1	127.9	128.7	129.6	130.4	131.3	132.2
% Ch	2.8%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%
Cons. Price Index (1982-84)	169.5	170.4	171.4	172.3	173.3	174.3	175.4	176.4	177.6	178.7	179.8	180.9
% Ch	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%
SELECTED INTEREST RATES												
Federal Funds	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
Prime	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%
New Home Mortgage	7.92%	7.93%	7.82%	7.65%	7.47%	7.34%	7.25%	7.16%	7.09%	7.06%	7.08%	7.10%
U.S. Govt. 3-Month Bills	5.07%	5.03%	5.04%	5.02%	5.05%	5.03%	5.00%	4.98%	4.99%	4.98%	4.97%	4.99%
SELECTED US PRODUCTION INDICES												
Lumber & Wood Products	120.6	120.9	121.6	122.3	123.5	123.5	123.3	123.7	124.2	124.6	124.6	124.8
% Ch	-1.3%	1.0%	2.5%	2.3%	3.8%	0.0%	-0.5%	1.1%	1.8%	1.2%	0.2%	0.7%
Office & Computer Equip.	1,078.3	1,164.2	1,253.0	1,351.0	1,450.8	1,556.9	1,662.4	1,767.1	1,868.5	1,973.2	2,070.0	2,169.0
% Ch	22.8%	35.8%	34.2%	35.2%	33.0%	32.6%	30.0%	27.7%	25.0%	24.4%	21.1%	20.5%
Electrical Machinery	356.5	365.8	375.1	384.0	394.7	405.3	415.7	425.1	435.1	445.7	457.0	467.9
% Ch	6.3%	10.8%	10.6%	9.9%	11.6%	11.2%	10.7%	9.4%	9.7%	10.1%	10.6%	9.9%
Electronic Components	1,006.7	1,061.2	1,114.2	1,167.0	1,226.9	1,284.7	1,344.8	1,403.3	1,464.1	1,528.2	1,596.8	1,664.4
% Ch	19.0%	23.5%	21.5%	20.3%	22.2%	20.2%	20.0%	18.6%	18.5%	18.7%	19.2%	18.0%
Food	112.3	112.9	113.7	114.4	115.1	115.7	116.1	116.3	116.5	116.9	117.2	117.5
% Ch	0.6%	2.2%	2.9%	2.3%	2.5%	2.3%	1.1%	0.6%	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%	0.8%
Paper	115.4	116.0	117.2	118.3	119.5	120.3	121.0	121.5	121.7	122.2	122.8	123.4
% Ch	0.3%	2.0%	3.9%	3.8%	4.2%	2.8%	2.4%	1.4%	0.7%	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%
Agricultural Chemicals	111.0	110.8	111.9	113.1	113.7	114.5	115.0	115.2	115.4	115.8	116.2	116.6
% Ch	0.2%	-0.8%	4.1%	4.2%	2.2%	2.9%	1.5%	0.7%	0.8%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%
Metals & Minerals Mining	114.3	113.8	114.1	114.9	116.3	116.9	116.0	115.5	116.2	117.7	119.4	121.0
% Ch	-4.8%	-1.9%	1.1%	2.9%	4.9%	2.0%	-3.1%	-1.5%	2.4%	5.1%	5.9%	5.7%

National Variables Forecast by Standard and Poor's DRI
Forecast Begins the SECOND Quarter of 1999

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APPENDIX

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THE DRI U.S. MACROECONOMIC MODEL

Standard and Poor's DRI Macroeconomic Model is a multiple-equation model of the U.S. economy. Consisting of over 1,200 equations, the model is solved iteratively to generate the results of different policy and forecast scenarios. The model incorporates the best insights of many theoretical schools of thought to depict the economic decision processes and interactions of households, businesses, and governments.

The DRI model is divided into the following eight major sectors:

- I Private Domestic Spending**
- II Production and Income**
- III Taxes**
- IV International Transactions**
- V Financial**
- VI Inflation**
- VII Supply**
- VIII Expectations**

- I. **Private Domestic Spending.** Major aggregate demand components include consumption, investment, and government. Consumer purchases are divided among three categories: durable goods, nondurable goods, and services. In nearly all cases, real expenditures are influenced by real income and the relative price of consumer goods. Durable and semidurable goods are also sensitive to household net worth, current finance costs, and consumer sentiment.

DRI divides investment into two general categories: fixed investment and inventories. The former is driven by utilization rates, capital stock, relative prices, financial market conditions, financial balance sheet conditions, and government policies. Inventory investment is heavily influenced by such factors as past and present sales levels, vendor performance, and utilization rates.

The government sector is divided into federal government and state and local government. Most of the federal expenditure side is exogenous. Federal receipts are endogenous and divided into personal taxes, corporate taxes, indirect business taxes, and contributions for social insurance. State and local sector receipts depend primarily on federal grants and various tax rates and bases. State and local government spending is driven by legal requirements (i.e., balanced budgets), the level of federal grants (due to the matching requirements of many programs), population growth, and trend increases in personal income.

- II. **Production and Income.** The industrial production sector includes 74 standard industrial classifications. Production is a function of various cyclical and trend variables and a generated output term, i.e., the input-output (I-O) relationship between the producing industry and both intermediate industries and final demand. The cyclical and trend variables correct for changes in I-O coefficients that are implied by the changing relationship between buyers and sellers.

Pre-tax income categories include private and government wages, corporate profits, interest rate, and entrepreneurial returns. Each of these categories, except corporate profits, is determined by some combination of wages, prices, interest rates, debt levels, capacity utilization rate, and

unemployment rate. Corporate profits are calculated as the residual of total national income less the non-profit components of income mentioned above.

- III. **Taxes.** The model tracks personal, corporate, payroll, and excise taxes separately. Tax revenues are simultaneously forecast as the product of the rate and the associated pre-tax income components. The model automatically adjusts the effective average personal tax rate for variations in inflation and income per household, and the effective average corporate rate for credits earned on equipment, utility structures, and R&D. State taxes are fully endogenous, except for corporate profits and social insurance tax rates.
- IV. **International.** The international sector can either add or divert strength from the central flow of domestic income and spending. Imports' ability to capture varying shares of domestic demand depends on the prices of foreign output, the U.S. exchange rate, and competing domestic prices. Exports' portion of domestic spending depends on similar variables and the level of world gross domestic product. The exchange rate itself responds to international differences in inflation, interest rates, trade deficits, and capital flows between the U.S. and its competitors. Investment income flows are also explicitly modeled.
- V. **Financial.** The DRI model includes a highly detailed financial sector. Several short- and long-term interest rates are covered in this model, and they are the key output of this sector. The short-term rates depend upon the balance between the demand and supply of reserves in the banking system. The supply of reserves is the primary exogenous monetary policy lever within the model, reflecting the Federal Reserve's open market purchases or sales of Treasury securities. Longer-term interest rates are driven by shorter-term rates as well as factors affecting the slope of the yield curve. These factors include inflation expectations, government borrowing requirements, and corporate finance needs.
- VI. **Inflation.** Inflation is modeled as a controlled, interactive process involving wages, prices, and market conditions. The principal domestic cost influences are labor compensation, nonfarm productivity, and foreign input costs that later are driven by the exchange rate, the price of oil, and foreign wholesale price inflation. This set of cost influences drives each of the industry-specific producer price indexes, in combination with a demand pressure indicator and appropriately weighted composites of the other producer price indexes.
- VII. **Supply.** In this model, aggregate supply (or potential GNP), is estimated by a Cobb-Douglas production function that combines factor input growth and improvements to total factor productivity. Factor input equals a weighted average of labor, business fixed capital, and energy. Factor supplies are defined by estimates of the full employment labor force, the full employment capital stock net of pollution abatement equipment, the domestic production of petroleum and natural gas, and the stock of infrastructure. Total factor productivity depends upon the stock of research and development capital and trend technological change.
- VIII. **Expectations.** Expectations impact several expenditure categories in the model, but the principal nuance relates to the entire spectrum of interest rates. Shifts in price expectations or the expected government capital needs influences are captured directly in this model through price expectations and budget deficit terms. The former impacts all interest rates and the latter impacts intermediate- and long-term rates. On the expenditure side, inflationary expectations impact consumption via consumer sentiment, while growth expectations affect business investment.

THE IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

The Idaho Economic Model (IEM) is an income and employment based model of Idaho's economy. The Model consists of a simultaneous system of linear regression equations, which are estimated using quarterly data. The primary exogenous variables are obtained from the DRI U.S. Macroeconomic Model. Endogenous variables are forecast at the statewide level of aggregation.

The focal point of the IEM is Idaho personal income, which is given by the identity:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{personal income} = & \text{wage and salary payments} + \text{other labor} \\ & \text{income} + \text{farm proprietors' income} + \text{nonfarm proprietors'} \\ & \text{income} + \text{property income} + \text{transfer payments} - \text{contributions} \\ & \text{for social insurance} + \text{residence adjustment.} \end{aligned}$$

With the exception of farm proprietors' income and wage and salary payments, each of the components of personal income is estimated stochastically by a single equation. Farm proprietors' income and wage and salary payments each comprise submodels containing a system of stochastic equations and identities.

The farm proprietor sector is estimated using a highly aggregated submodel consisting of equations for crop marketing receipts, livestock marketing receipts, production expenses, inventory changes, imputed rent income, corporate farm income, and government payments to farmers. Farm proprietors' income includes inventory changes and imputed rent, but this component is netted out of the tax base.

At the heart of the IEM is the wage and salary sector, which includes stochastic employment equations for 18 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) employment categories. Conceptually, the employment equations are divided into basic and domestic activities. The basic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of national demand and supply variables. Domestic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of state-specific demand variables. Average annual wages are estimated for several broad employment categories and are combined with employment to arrive at aggregate wage and salary payments.

The demographic component of the model is used to forecast components of population change and housing starts. Resident population, births, and deaths are modeled stochastically. Net migration is calculated residually from the estimates for those variables. Housing starts are divided into single and multiple units. Each equation is functionally related to economic and population variables.

The output of the IEM (i.e., the forecast values of the endogenous variables) is determined by the parameters of the equations and the values of exogenous variables over the forecast period. The values of equation parameters are determined by the historic values of both the exogenous and endogenous variables. IEM equation parameters are estimated using the technique of ordinary least squares. Model equations are occasionally respecified in response to the dynamic nature of the Idaho and national economies. Parameter values for a particular equation (given the same specification) may change as a result of revisions in the historic data or a change in the time interval of the estimation. In general, parameter values should remain relatively constant over time, with changes reflecting changing structural relationships.

While the equation parameters are determined by structural relationships and remain relatively fixed, the forecast period exogenous variable values are more volatile determinants of the forecast values of endogenous variables. They are more often subject to change as expectations regarding future economic behavior change, and they are more likely to give rise to debate over appropriate values. As mentioned above, the forecast period values of exogenous variables are primarily obtained from DRI's U.S. Macroeconomic Model.

Since the output of the IEM depends in large part upon the output of the DRI model, an understanding of the DRI model, its input assumptions, and its output is useful in evaluating the results of the IEM's forecast. The assumptions and output of the DRI model are discussed in the National Forecast section.

IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL EQUATIONS

ID0AHEMF:	$ID0AHEMF = 3.19551 + 7.06095 * ID0NEWMF \backslash 1 / ID0NEWMF \backslash 1 * JRWSSNF + 9.61522 * ID0NEWMF \backslash 1 / ID0NEWMF \backslash 1 * JRWSSNF$
ID0AVGW\$:	$ID0AVGW\$ = ((ID0WBB\$ - ID0WBBF\$ - ID0WBBMIL\$) / ID0NEW) * 1000$
ID0CRCROP:	$ID0CRCROP = -2.05577 + 0.00425829 * CRCROP + 3.06439 * WPI01$
ID0CRLVSTK:	$ID0CRLVSTK = -1.62679 + 0.00876867 * CRCATCVS + 2.54877 * WPI01$
ID0EXFP:	$ID0EXFP = -2.21369 + 4.66591 * WPI01$
ID0GIA\$:	$ID0GIA\$ = 56.1364 + 854.023 * VAIDGF @ SL * ID0NPT / N$
ID0HSPR:	$ID0HSPR = ID0HSPRS1 @ A + ID0HSPRS2A @ A$
ID0HSPRS1 @ A:	$ID0HSPRS1 @ A = -9.87518 - 0.451913 * (RMMTGNNS - MOVAVG(5 TO 1, RMMTGNNS)) + 113.707 * (MOVAVG(4 TO 1, ID0NPT) - MOVAVG(8 TO 5, ID0NPT)) + 0.0393479 * ID0KHU \backslash 1$
ID0HSPRS2A @ A:	$ID0HSPRS2A @ A = 9.08036 + 46.8804 * (MOVAVG(4 TO 1, ID0NPT) - MOVAVG(8 TO 5, ID0NPT)) - 0.330290 * MOVAVG(3 TO 0, RMMTGNNS) - 0.0307492 * TIME$
ID0IPMFDNEC:	$ID0IPMFDNEC = 13.0 * JQIND25 * 100 / 81.2 + 52.5 * JQIND37 * 100 / 81.2 + 15.7 * JQIND39 * 100 / 81.2$
ID0IP26&27:	$ID0IP26 \& 27 = 252.3 * JQIND26 * 100 / 498.1 + 245.8 * JQIND27 * 100 / 498.1$
ID0IP32&34:	$ID0IP32 \& 34 = 58.8 * JQIND32 * 100 / 206.9 + 148.1 * JQIND34 * 100 / 206.9$
ID0KHU:	$ID0KHU = ID0KHU1 + ID0KHU2A$
ID0KHU1:	$ID0KHU1 = ((1 - 0.003) ** .25) * ID0KHU1 \backslash 1 + ID0HSPRS1 @ A / 4$
ID0KHU2A:	$ID0KHU2A = ((1 - 0.003) ** .25) * ID0KHU2A \backslash 1 + ID0HSPRS2A @ A / 4$
ID0NB:	$ID0NB = 5.59084 + 34.9874 * ID0NPT - 0.144184 * TIME$
ID0ND:	$ID0ND = 0.219924 + 5.42120 * ID0NPT + 0.0106125 * TIME$
ID0NEW:	$ID0NEW = ID0NEWMF + ID0NEWNM$
ID0NEWCC:	$ID0NEWCC = -12.9208 + 0.0288915 * ID0HSPRS1 @ A \backslash 1 + 0.134569 * ID0HSPRS1 @ A \backslash 2 + 0.240247 * ID0HSPRS1 @ A \backslash 3 + 30.345925 * ID0HSPRS1 @ A \backslash 4 + 0.451603 * ID0HSPRS1 @ A \backslash 5 + 0.557280 * ID0HSPRS1 @ A \backslash 6 + 0.141883 * TIME$
ID0NEWFIR:	$ID0NEWFIR = -2.61289 + 0.155336 * MOVAVG(1 TO 0, ID0HSPR) + 25.8105 * ID0NPT - 4.46668 * DUM861ON - 3.32094 * DUM981ON$
ID0NEWGOOD:	$ID0NEWGOOD = ID0NEWMF + ID0NEWMG + ID0NEWCC$

ID0NEWGV: ID0NEWGV= ID0NEWGVF + ID0NEWGVSL

ID0NEWGVF: ID0NEWGVF= -0.871671 + 874.280*EGF*(ID0NPT/N) + 4.72135*EGF*(GFO92C/GF92C) - 0.00435896*TIME

ID0NEWGVSL: ID0NEWGVSL= ID0NEWGVSLED + ID0NEWGVSL@ED

ID0NEWGVSLED: ID0NEWGVSLED= -16.7743 + 87.7839*(ID0NPT*((N-N16&)/N)) + 0.408575*MOVAVG(8 TO 4,ID0YPTXB) + 0.159303*TIME

ID0NEWGVSL@ED: ID0NEWGVSL@ED= -16.0679 + 23.7751*ID0NPT + 0.129477*TIME

ID0NEWMF: ID0NEWMF= ID0NEWMFD + ID0NEWMFN

ID0NEWMFD: ID0NEWMFD= ID0NEW24 + ID0NEW32&34 + ID0NEW35&36 + ID0NEWMFDNEC

ID0NEWMFDNEC: ID0NEWMFDNEC= -3.87998 + 0.0735069*ID0IPMFDNEC

ID0NEWMFN: ID0NEWMFN= ID0NEW20 + ID0NEW26&27 + ID0NEW28 + ID0NEWMFNNEC

ID0NEWMFNNEC: ID0NEWMFNNEC= 0.192089 + 0.00295149*(CNCS92C + CNOO92C) - 0.180454*DUM87ON

ID0NEWMG: ID0NEWMG= ID0NEWMG@10 + ID0NEW10

ID0NEWMG@10: ID0NEWMG@10= 3.03115 + 0.790862*MOVAVG(2 TO 0,JQIND287) + 0.0495390*ID0HSPR + 0.0103994*JQIND333@9*TIME - 0.505426*JQIND33/EMI - 1.09149*JRWSSNF/WPI10 - 0.0184944*TIME

ID0NEWNGOOD: ID0NEWNGOOD= ID0NEWNM - ID0NEWMG - ID0NEWCC

ID0NEWNM: ID0NEWNM= ID0NEWCC + ID0NEWFIR + ID0NEWGV + ID0NEWSV + ID0NEWTCU + ID0NEWWR + ID0NEWMG

ID0NEWSV: ID0NEWSV= -54.0827 + 7.01185* MOVAVG(3 TO 0,YPADJ@ID)/MOVAVG(3 TO 0,PCWC) + 0.116535*TIME

ID0NEWTCU: ID0NEWTCU= -0.578417 + 0.0181132*ID0NEW\1 + 11.2657*ID0NPT + 0.00974829*TIME

ID0NEWWR: ID0NEWWR= -11.5979 + 5.70282* MOVAVG(3 TO 0,YPADJ@ID)/MOVAVG(3 TO 0,PCWC) + 0.0849095*TIME

ID0NEW10: ID0NEW10= 3.53400 + 4.61287*JQIND333@9 - 1.14050* JQIND33/EMI - 5.98115*JRWSSNF/WPI10

ID0NEW20: ID0NEW20= ID0NEW20@203 + ID0NEW203

ID0NEW20@203: ID0NEW20@203= -8.29459 + 23.5104*JQIND20/E20 + 0.00140365* TIME

ID0NEW203: ID0NEW203= 3.51633 + 37.2570*JQIND201@7&9 - 22.6926* JQIND20/E20 - 0.0881935*TIME

ID0NEW24: $ID0NEW24 = 18.9418 + 7.39147 * MOVAVG(1 \text{ TO } 0, JQIND24) - 11.1039 * JRWSSNF/WPI08 - 0.677641 * DUM821ON - 0.0245540 * TIME$

ID0NEW26&27: $ID0NEW26\&27 = -1.36077 + 0.0771945 * MOVAVG(4 \text{ TO } 1, ID0IP26\&27) + 0.00263195 * TIME$

ID0NEW28: $ID0NEW28 = -0.496612 + 1.53225 * MOVAVG(2 \text{ TO } 1, JQIND28) + 0.900954 * DUM841ON - 1.89804 * DUM951ON + 0.0112164 * TIME$

ID0NEW32&34: $ID0NEW32\&34 = -1.54465 + 0.0255594 * MOVAVG(1 \text{ TO } 0, ID0IP32\&34) - 1.74176 * JQIND34/E34 + 0.0572486 * ((ID0NEW20\1 + ID0NEW24\1 + ID0NEWMG\1 + ID0NEWCC\1 + ID0NEW26\&27\1))$

ID0NEW35: $ID0NEW35 = -5.37343 + 0.247570 * JQIND357 - 1.39698 * DUM861884 + 0.0728595 * TIME$

ID0NEW35&36: $ID0NEW35\&36 = ID0NEW35 + ID0NEW36$

ID0NEW36: $ID0NEW36 = -8.01340 + 0.728783 * JQIND367 - 1.09840 * DUM801884 + 0.0755707 * TIME$

ID0NMG: $ID0NMG = 4 * (ID0NPT - ID0NPT\1) - (ID0NB - ID0ND) / 1000$

ID0NPT: $ID0NPT = -0.0806329 + 1.01315 * ID0NPT\1 + 0.0704649 * (ID0NEW\1 / ID0NEW\5) / (EEA\1 / EEA\5)$

ID0WBB\$: $ID0WBB\$ = ID0WBBMF\$ + ID0WBBOTH\$ + ID0WBBCC\$ + ID0WBBF\$ + ID0WBBMIL\$$

ID0WBBCC\$: $ID0WBBCC\$ = (ID0WRWCC\$ * ID0NEWCC) / 1000000$

ID0WBBF\$: $ID0WBBF\$ = -0.481926 + 0.586428 * WPI02$

ID0WBBMF\$: $ID0WBBMF\$ = (ID0WRWMF\$ * ID0NEWMF) / 1000000$

ID0WBBMIL\$: $ID0WBBMIL\$ = 0.0283825 + 0.241784 * (ID0NPT/N) * GFMLWSS@FAC$

ID0WBBOTH\$: $ID0WBBOTH\$ = ID0WRWOTH\$ * (ID0NEW - ID0NEWCC - ID0NEWMF) / 1000000$

ID0WRWCC\$: $ID0WRWCC\$ = 8043.57 + 1595.11 * ID0AHEMF$

ID0WRWMF\$: $ID0WRWMF\$ = -13272.1 + 3672.50 * ID0AHEMF$

ID0WRWOTH\$: $ID0WRWOTH\$ = -6027.26 + 2301.68 * ID0AHEMF$

ID0YDIR\$: $ID0YDIR\$ = 0.103376 + 0.928675 * ((YINTPER + DIV + YRENTADJ) * MOVAVG(4 \text{ TO } 1, ID0YP\$) / MOVAVG(4 \text{ TO } 1, YP))$

ID0YFC\$: $ID0YFC\$ = -0.137894 + 0.797492 * ID0YFC\1 + 0.144164 * WPI01$

ID0YINV&R\$: $ID0YINV\&R\$ = -0.158554 + 0.781785 * ID0YINV\&R\1 + 0.201802 * WPI01$

ID0YP: $ID0YP = ID0YP\$ / PCWC$

ID0YP\$: $ID0YP\$ = ID0WBB\$ + ID0YSUP\$ + ID0YDIR\$ + ID0YPRNF\$ + ID0YPRF\$ + ID0YTR\$ + ID0YRA\$ - ID0YSI\$$

ID0YPNF: $ID0YPNF = ID0YPNF\$ / PCWC$

ID0YPNF\$: $ID0YPNF\$ = ID0YP\$ - ID0YPRF\$ - ID0WBBF\$$

ID0YPNFPC: $ID0YPNFPC = ID0YPNF\$ / PCWC / ID0NPT$

ID0YPRF\$: $ID0YPRF\$ = 0.306169 + 328.498 * (((ID0CRCROP + ID0CRLVSTK + ID0YTRF\$ + ID0YINV\&R\$ - ID0YFC\$ - ID0EXFP) / 1000))$

ID0YPRNF\$: $ID0YPRNF\$ = -0.233886 + 0.00554433 * YENTNFADJ$

ID0YPTXB: $ID0YPTXB = (ID0WBB\$ + ID0YPRNF\$ + ID0YDIR\$ + (ID0YPRF\$ - ID0YINV\&R\$ / 1000)) / PCWC$

ID0YRA\$: $ID0YRA\$ = -0.0392254 + 0.0210900 * ID0WBB\$$

ID0YSI\$: $ID0YSI\$ = -0.0222785 + 1.14126 * TWPER * ID0WBB\$ / WSD$

ID0YSUP\$: $ID0YSUP\$ = -0.0405168 + 1.02826 * YOL * (ID0WBB\$ / WSD)$

ID0YTR\$: $ID0YTR\$ = 0.117974 + 0.786002 * ((VGF@PER + VGSL@PER) * (ID0NPT / N))$

ID0YTRF\$: $ID0YTRF\$ = 0.00974201 + 0.0129945 * TRF\$$

YPADJ@ID: $YPADJ@ID = ID0YPNF\$ + MOVAVG(3 \text{ TO } 0, ID0YPRF\$) + MOVAVG(3 \text{ TO } 0, ID0WBBF\$)$

ENDOGENOUS VARIABLES

ID0AHEMF	Average hourly earnings in manufacturing
ID0AVGW\$	Average annual wage
ID0CRCROP	Cash receipts, crops, not seasonally adjusted
ID0CRLVSTK	Cash receipts, livestock, not seasonally adjusted
ID0EXFP	Farm production expenses
ID0GIA\$	Federal grants-in-aid to Idaho governments
ID0HSPR	Housing starts, total
ID0HSPRS1@A	Adjusted housing starts, single units
ID0HSPRS2A@A	Adjusted housing starts, multiple units
ID0IP26&27	Industrial production index, paper, printing, and publishing, 1992=1.0
ID0IP32&34	Industrial production index, stone, clay, glass, and concrete products and fabricated metals, 1992=1.0
ID0IPMFDNEC	Industrial production index, other durable manufacturing, 1992=1.0
ID0KHU	Housing stock, total
ID0KHU1	Housing stock, single units
ID0KHU2A	Housing stock, multiple units
ID0NB	Number of births
ID0ND	Number of deaths
ID0NEW	Employment on nonagricultural payrolls, total
ID0NEW10	Employment in metal mining
ID0NEW20	Employment in food processing
ID0NEW20@203	Employment in food processing, except canned, cured, and frozen
ID0NEW203	Employment in food processing, canned, cured, and frozen
ID0NEW24	Employment in lumber and wood products
ID0NEW26&27	Employment in paper, printing, and publishing
ID0NEW28	Employment in chemicals and allied products
ID0NEW32&34	Employment in stone, clay, glass, and concrete products and fabricated metals
ID0NEW35	Employment in nonelectrical machinery
ID0NEW36	Employment in electrical machinery
ID0NEWCC	Employment in construction
ID0NEWFIR	Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate
ID0NEWGOOD	Employment in goods-producing sectors
ID0NEWGV	Employment in government
ID0NEWGVF	Employment in federal government
ID0NEWGVSL	Employment in state and local government
ID0NEWGVSL@ED	Employment in state and local government, except education
ID0NEWGVSLED	Employment in state and local government, education
ID0NEWMF	Employment in manufacturing
ID0NEWMFD	Employment in durable manufacturing
ID0NEWMFDNEC	Employment in other durable manufacturing
ID0NEWMFN	Employment in nondurable manufacturing
ID0NEWMFNNEC	Employment in other nondurable manufacturing
ID0NEWMG	Employment in mining
ID0NEWMG@10	Employment in mining, except metal mining
ID0NEWNGOOD	Employment in service-producing sectors
ID0NEWNM	Employment in nonmanufacturing

ID0NEWSV	Employment in services
ID0NEWTCU	Employment in communications, transportation, and public utilities
ID0NEWWR	Employment in trade
ID0NMG	Net in-migration of persons
ID0NPT	Resident population
ID0WBB\$	Wage and salary disbursements
ID0WBBCC\$	Wage and salary disbursements, construction
ID0WBBF\$	Wage and salary disbursements, farm
ID0WBBMF\$	Wage and salary disbursements, manufacturing
ID0WBBMIL\$	Wage and salary disbursements, military
ID0WBBOTH\$	Wage and salary disbursements, except farm, manufacturing, and construction
ID0WRWCC\$	Average annual wage, construction
ID0WRWMF\$	Average annual wage, manufacturing
ID0WRWOTH\$	Average annual wage, except manufacturing, construction, and farm
ID0YDIR\$	Dividend, interest, and rent income
ID0YFC\$	Corporate farm income
ID0YINV&R\$	Farm inventory value changes, imputed rent, and income
ID0YP	Total personal income, 1992 dollars
ID0YP\$	Total personal income
ID0YPNF	Nonfarm personal income, 1992 dollars
ID0YPNF\$	Nonfarm personal income
ID0YPNFPC	Per capita nonfarm income, 1992 dollars
ID0YPRF\$	Net farm proprietors' income
ID0YPRNF\$	Nonfarm proprietors' income
ID0YPTXB	Tax base, 1992 dollars
ID0YRA\$	Residence adjustment, personal income
ID0YSI\$	Contributions for social insurance
ID0YSUP\$	Other labor income
ID0YTR\$	Transfer payments to persons
ID0YTRF\$	Government payments to Idaho farmers
YPADJ@ID	Adjusted total personal income

EXOGENOUS VARIABLES

CNCS92C	Personal consumption expenditures, clothing and shoes, 1992 dollars, chain
weighted	
CNFOOD92C	Personal consumption expenditures, food, 1992 dollars, chain weighted
CNOO92C	Personal consumption expenditures, other nondurable goods, 1992 dollars, chain weighted
CRCATCVS	Cash receipts, U.S. cattle and calves
CRCROP	Cash receipts, U.S. crops
DIV	Dividends

DUM801884	These are dummy variables used in regression equations for the purpose of capturing the impacts of discrete economic or noneconomic event such as SIC code changes, strikes, plant opening, or closures, unusual weather conditions, etc.
DUM821ON	
DUM841ON	
DUM861ON	
DUM861884	
DUM871ON	
DUM951ON	
DUM981ON	
TIME	

E20	Employment in food processing
E24	Employment in lumber and wood products
E26	Employment in paper and paper products
E27	Employment in printing and publishing
E28	Employment in chemicals
E32	Employment in stone, clay, and glass
E34	Employment in fabricated metals
E35	Employment in nonelectrical machinery
E36	Employment in electrical machinery
EEA	Total nonagricultural employment
EGF	Employment in federal government
EMD	Employment in durable manufacturing
EMI	Employment in mining
EMN	Employment in nondurable manufacturing
GFMLWSS@FAC	Federal government consumption of general government employment
GF92C	Federal government purchases, 1992 dollars, chain weighted
GFO92C	Federal government purchases, nondefense, 1992 dollars, chain weighted
JQIND20	Industrial production index, food products, 1992=1.0
JQIND201@7&9	Industrial production index, food except beverages, 1992=1.0
JQIND24	Industrial production index, wood and lumber products, 1992=1.0
JQIND25	Industrial production index, furniture and fixtures, 1992=1.0
JQIND26	Industrial production index, paper and paper products, 1992=1.0
JQIND27	Industrial production index, printing and publishing, 1992=1.0
JQIND287	Industrial production index, agricultural chemicals, 1992=1.0
JQIND32	Industrial production index, stone, clay, and glass products, 1992=1.0
JQIND33	Industrial production index, primary metals, 1992=1.0

JQIND333@9	Industrial production index, nonferrous metals, 1992=1.0
JQIND34	Industrial production index, fabricated metal products, 1992=1.0
JQIND357	Industrial production index, office and computing equipment, 1992=1.0
JQIND367	Industrial production index, electric components, 1992=1.0
JQIND37	Industrial production index, transportation equipment, 1992=1.0
JQIND39	Industrial production index, miscellaneous manufactures, 1992=1.0
JRWSSNF	Index of compensation per hour, nonfarm business sector, 1982=1.0
N	Population, U.S.
N16&	Population, U.S., aged 16 and older
PCWC	Implicit price deflator, personal consumption, 1992=1.0, chain weighted
RMMTGNNNS	Effective conventional mortgage rate, new homes, combined lenders
TRF\$	Government payments to U.S. farms
TWPER	Personal contributions for social insurance, U.S.
VAIDGF@SL	Federal grants-in-aid to state and local governments
VGf@PER	Federal transfer payments to persons, U.S.
VGSL@PER	State and local transfer payments to persons, U.S.
WPI01	Producer price index, farm products, 1982=1.0
WPI02	Producer price index, processed foods and feeds, 1982=1.0
WPI08	Producer price index, lumber and wood products, 1982=1.0
WPI10	Producer price index, metals and metal products, 1982=1.0
WSD	Wage and salary disbursements
YENTNFADJ	Nonfarm proprietors' income (with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments)
YINTPER	Personal interest income
YOL	Other labor income, U.S.
YP	Personal income
YRENTADJ	Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment

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